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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE 1970 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

CANADA

This report presents data relating to the 1971 census of agriculture of Canada. The data refer to the entire country including the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Date of the census and time reference

Data on area of holdings, land tenure, livestock and poultry and agricultural machinery refer to the date of enumeration which was 1 June 1971. Information on land utilization refers to the use of land in 1971; crop area includes all crops sown as at 1 June 1971, or to be sown for harvest in 1971. Data on irrigated area refer to the calendar year 1970. The time reference for the operations under contract was the 12-month period previous to the date of enumeration.

Scope and definition of items

0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Holding

A "census farm" was defined as an agricultural holding of 1 acre (0.4 ha) or more with sales of \$50 or more of agricultural products during the preceding 12 months.

Holder

The holder was the person responsible for the day-to-day decisions made in the operation of the holding, whether as owner, tenant or hired manager. If the holding was jointly operated, only one partner was considered to be the holder.

Legal status

The "Institution or community pasture" category included all land used for agricultural purposes by institutions such as experimental farms, schools, penitentiaries, hospitals, etc., and/or land used as community pasture or other type of public pasture

that was owned by a municipality, province or the federal government.

"Other" included: (a) land operated privately for an estate or trust company; (b) land operated by a Hutterite colony; (c) lands operated by a cooperative farm; and (d) any other types of organizations not classified elsewhere.

Tenure

Area owned or in ownerlike possession included:

1. Land held by the holder or his wife under title, homestead law, purchase contract or as an heir or trustee of any individual estate.
2. Land permanently occupied by a squatter.
3. Land managed by the holder for another person or firm who owned the land.

Area rented from others included:

1. Areas rented or leased from others on a cash basis.
2. Areas rented on a crop-share basis from others.
3. Areas used rent-free.
4. Areas used under lease arrangement with the federal, provincial or municipal government.
5. Land managed by the holder for another party who rented or leased the land.

1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Cropland

Cropland referred to the total area of all field crops, fruits, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products. Cropland also included land temporarily fallow. Land ploughed or cultivated after a crop had been harvested was enumerated as cropland.

Cultivated pasture

All land which was used for pasture and grazing and which had some improvements made to it was included in this item. Natural prairie or pasture land and hay land that was pastured after the hay was cut were excluded from this category.

Wood or forest land

This included all farm woodlots, land leased for cutting, sugar bush and cutover land with young growth which had or would have value as timber, fuelwood or Christmas trees. The area of trees planted for windbreaks was also included.

All other land

This included the area of barnyards, home gardens, lanes and roads on holdings, land lying idle, being neither summer-fallowed nor cropped, and areas of new breaking that had not been seeded. Areas of natural pasture or hay land that had not been cultivated, brush pasture, grazing or wasteland, sloughs, marsh and bosky land, etc., were all included in this item.

2 - CROPS

Double cropping

Where two or more crops were harvested on the same land, the total area was reported for each crop.

Where two or more cuttings of *hay* were taken from the same area, the area was reported only once.

For greenhouses, the area was counted only once even though two or more crops were grown in the same greenhouse during 1971.

Associated crops

When another crop is seeded between the trees in an orchard, the area of the crop was reported as if it were grown alone.

Permanent crops

Data referred to holdings with 25 or more fruit trees, except for strawberries, raspberries, grapes and other cultivated small fruits.

3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Livestock and poultry were reported on the agricultural holding where they were located, regardless of ownership, except for livestock kept in community pastures. In the latter case they were reported on the holding of the owner rather than on the

community pasture. Livestock and poultry which were being pastured or fed under contract or on a custom basis were to be reported on the holding where they were located.

5 - FARM POPULATION

Farm population included all persons, regardless of their occupation, living in a dwelling situated on a census farm. It included both urban and rural farm populations. In the case of institutions located on a census farm, only the manager and members of his household were counted as farm population.

6 - AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Data included machines located on the holding, whether owned by the holder or by someone else. Equipment which was shared or owned in partnership was to be reported on the holding where it was located.

Old machines which were no longer in use were not reported.

Only four-wheel type garden tractors were reported.

7 - IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Data referred to the land actually irrigated, excluding land irrigated in 1970 but not farmed by the holder in 1971.

10 - ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

This section referred to the written contracts between the holder and the feed dealers, processors (such as poultry eviscerating plants and meat packers), hatcheries, retailers or cooperatives.

Area: in hectares

CANADA
Results not classified by size of holding**0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING****Number and area of holdings**

Number	366 128
Area	68 663 191

Age of the holder

Total number of holders	366 128
Under 35 years of age	(55 535)
35 to 44 years of age	(83 431)
45 to 54 years of age	(106 468)
55 to 64 years of age	(80 945)
65 years of age and over	(39 749)

Legal status of the holder

Civil person	336 175
Corporation	7 992
Partnership	21 019
Institution or community pasture	776
Other	166

Number and area of holdings, by tenure

Holdings operated under one form of tenure	
Holdings owned by the holder or in owner-like possession	
Number	251 066
Area	30 696 630
Holdings rented from others	
Number	19 200
Area	3 839 474
Holdings operated under more than one form of tenure	
Holdings partly owned and partly rented	
Number	95 862
Area	34 127 087

Total area of holdings, by tenure

Area owned by the holder or in ownerlike possession	49 359 612
Area rented from others	19 303 579

1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Cropland (area)	38 650 487
Of which:	
Temporarily fallow	
Number of holdings reporting	157 909
Area	10 821 705
Cultivated pasture	
Number of holdings reporting	170 521
Area	4 138 143
Wood or forest land	
Number of holdings reporting	152 756
Area	4 659 670
All other land (area)	21 214 891

2 - CROPS**Crops on arable land****Wheat**

Number of holdings reporting	137 293
Area	7 854 095
Winter wheat	
Number of holdings reporting	17 533
Area	(227 397)
Spring wheat	
Number of holdings reporting	118 362
Area	(6 705 068)
Durum	
Number of holdings reporting	22 967
Area	(921 630)

Wheat under irrigation

Number of holdings reporting	1 312
Area	25 810

Rye

Number of holdings reporting	13 764
Area	387 780
Winter rye	
Number of holdings reporting	12 963
Area	(365 851)
Spring rye	
Number of holdings reporting	984
Area	(21 929)

Maize

Number of holdings reporting	28 535
Area	573 045

Barley

Number of holdings reporting	140 054
Area	5 657 238
Barley under irrigation	
Number of holdings reporting	(1 712)
Area	(40 165)

Oats

Number of holdings reporting	157 995
Area	2 712 830
Oats under irrigation	
Number of holdings reporting	(2 411)
Area	(26 362)

Mixed grains

Number of holdings reporting	48 724
Area	831 612

Buckwheat

Number of holdings reporting	3 913
Area	49 633

Edible dry beans

Number of holdings reporting	2 799
Area	48 052

Edible dry peas

Number of holdings reporting	1 903
Area	33 203

Potatoes (for sale)

Number of holdings reporting	12 447
Area	109 112

Potatoes under irrigation

Number of holdings reporting	(1 183)
Area	(16 286)

Sugar beets for sugar

Number of holdings reporting	1 874
Area	34 235

Sugar beets under irrigation

Number of holdings reporting	(755)
Area	(15 633)

Soybeans

Number of holdings reporting	7 862
Area	150 063

Flaxseed

Number of holdings reporting	24 473
Area	715 071
Flaxseed under irrigation	
Number of holdings reporting	(475)
Area	(9 757)

Mustardseed

Number of holdings reporting	1 986
Area	83 515

Sunflower for seed

Number of holdings reporting	2 580
Area	97 200

Rapeseed

Number of holdings reporting	48 923
Area	2 155 135

Area: in hectares

<i>Tobacco</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	4 812
Area	41 252
<i>Tobacco under irrigation</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	(2 381)
Area	(28 556)
<i>Maize for silage and fodder</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	37 683
Area	319 587
<i>Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	109 654
Area	2 201 644
<i>Oats cut for hay¹</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	45 912
Area	567 578
<i>All other cultivated hay</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	133 454
Area	2 800 512
<i>Other fodder crops</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	9 971
Area	186 914
<i>Vegetables harvested mainly for sale</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	16 120
Total area	103 037
<i>Asparagus</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	950
Area	(1 706)
<i>Beans (harvested green)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 912
Area	(10 023)
<i>Beets</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 191
Area	(1 034)
<i>Broccoli</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	341
Area	(398)
<i>Cabbage</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	3 350
Area	(3 780)
<i>Carrots</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	3 072
Area	(5 329)
<i>Cauliflower</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	1 408
Area	(1 567)
<i>Celery</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	403
Area	(474)
<i>Cucumbers</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	5 660
Area	(4 026)
<i>Peas (harvested green)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 303
Area	(19 707)
<i>Lettuce</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	1 766
Area	(2 123)
<i>Onions (dry)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 080
Area	(3 637)

¹ Includes green feed, hay or ensilage.CANADA
Results not classified by size of holding

<i>Spinach</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	312
Area	(261)
<i>Corn (sweet)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	5 610
Area	(28 158)
<i>Tomatoes</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	5 797
Area	(11 418)
<i>Turnips</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 613
Area	(3 877)
<i>Other vegetables harvested mainly for sale</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	3 597
Area	(5 519)
<i>Flowers and dry bulbs grown in the open for sale</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	504
Area	475
<i>Cultivated mushrooms mainly for sale</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	136
Area	42
<i>Greenhouses</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	2 741
Area	374
Permanent crops	
<i>Apples</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	9 686
Area	37 350
Total number of trees	6 687 242
Under 5 years of age	(2 493 938)
5 years of age and over	(4 193 304)
<i>Pears</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	5 986
Area	4 645
Total number of trees	1 093 483
Under 5 years of age	(219 783)
5 years of age and over	(873 700)
<i>Apricots</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	1 912
Area	397
Total number of trees	87 848
Under 5 years of age	(31 878)
5 years of age and over	(55 970)
<i>Cherries (sweet)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	5 093
Area	2 155
Total number of trees	405 772
Under 5 years of age	(100 280)
5 years of age and over	(305 492)
<i>Cherries (sour)</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	3 125
Area	1 798
Total number of trees	402 488
Under 5 years of age	(94 822)
5 years of age and over	(307 606)
<i>Peaches</i>	
Number of holdings reporting	3 799
Area	6 288
Total number of trees	1 671 333
Under 5 years of age	(646 202)
5 years of age and over	(1 025 131)

Area: in hectares

CANADA
Results not classified by size of holding*Plums and prunes*

Number of holdings reporting	5 219
Area	1 879
Total number of trees	410 859
Under 5 years of age	(112 750)
5 years of age and over	(298 109)

Strawberries²

Number of holdings reporting	5 299
Area	5 174

Strawberries under irrigation

Number of holdings reporting	(1 253)
Area	(2 256)

Raspberries²

Number of holdings reporting	2 983
Area	1 735

Other cultivated small fruits²

Number of holdings reporting	831
Area	5 510

Grapes²

Number of holdings reporting	1 812
Area	9 920

Nurseries²

Number of holdings reporting	1 052
Area	4 904

3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY**Horses**

Number of holdings reporting	111 261
Number of horses	354 297

Cattle

Number of holdings reporting	248 757
Total number of cattle	13 278 233
Calves under 1 year of age	(3 668 486)
Steers 1 year of age and over	(1 721 118)
Bulls 1 year of age and over	(258 066)
Heifers 1 year and under 2 years of age	(1 857 251)
Of which:	
Raised primarily for milk production ...	(561 102)
Cows and heifers 2 years of age and over ...	(5 773 312)
Of which:	
Used primarily for milk production	(2 257 465)

Milk production

Number of cows milked on the census day ..	1 741 519
Milk produced on the census day (kg)	27 108 619

Sheep

Number of holdings reporting	14 090
Total number of sheep	860 789
Lambs under 1 year of age	(401 111)
Sheep 1 year of age and over	(459 678)

Goats

Number of holdings reporting	4 529
Number of goats	17 841

Pigs

Number of holdings reporting	122 481
Total number of pigs	8 106 926
Pigs under 6 months of age	(6 369 912)
Pigs 6 months of age and over	(1 737 014)
Of which:	
Sows for breeding (6 months of age and over)	804 540

Poultry

Number of holdings reporting	119 596
Total number of poultry	87 537 179

Ducks

Number of holdings reporting	19 376
Number of ducks	554 416

Geese

Number of holdings reporting	14 021
Number of geese	417 243

Turkeys

Number of holdings reporting	13 414
Number of turkeys	9 540 703

Rabbits

Number of holdings reporting	9 936
Number of rabbits	235 368

Minks

Number of holdings reporting	665
Number of minks	1 402 028

5 - FARM POPULATION**Number of persons living on the holding**

All persons	1 489 565
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6 - AGRICULTURAL POWER AND MACHINERY AND GENERAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES**Selected agricultural equipment on the holding***Electric motors (1 hp and over)*

Number of holdings reporting	117 332
Number of electric motors	287 950

Tractors

Number of holdings reporting	320 709
Number of tractors	596 698

Garden tractors (7 hp and over)

Number of holdings reporting	21 782
Number of garden tractors	23 453

Combines (harvester-threshers)

Number of holdings reporting	151 142
Total number of combines	162 751

Tractor-operated

Number of holdings reporting	48 851
Number of combines	(50 216)

Self-propelled

Number of holdings reporting	105 810
Number of combines	(112 535)

Pick-up hay balers

Number of holdings reporting	150 641
Number of pick-up hay balers	152 832

Swathers

Number of holdings reporting	127 673
Number of swathers	139 829

Forage crop harvesters

Number of holdings reporting	26 875
Number of forage crop harvesters	28 534

Milking machines

Number of holdings reporting	80 631
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Milk coolers

Number of holdings reporting	39 584
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Motor trucks

Number of holdings reporting	247 871
Number of motor trucks	369 849

² Mainly for sale.

Area: in hectares

Automobiles

Number of holdings reporting	276 857
Number of automobiles	324 397

7 - IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Land irrigated

Number of holdings reporting	17 164
Area	421 347
Land irrigated by sprinklers	
Number of holdings reporting	(7 257)
Area	(114 908)

10 - ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES

Operations under contract

Total number of holdings reporting livestock and/or poultry contracts	6 661
Type of products under contract	
Cattle	1 294
Pigs	2 948
Chicken broilers	1 326
Turkeys	306
Eggs	722
Others	422
Holdings reporting livestock and/or poultry contracts with a cooperative	1 481

SIZE CLASSIFICATION BY TOTAL AREA OF HOLDING

CANADA

0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING	All holdings	Under 1.2 ha	1.2 and under 4.0 ha	4.0 and under 28.3 ha	28.3 and under 97.1 ha	97.1 and under 226.6 ha	266.6 and under 453.3 ha	453.3 ha and over
		Under 3 acres	3 and under 10 acres	10 and under 70 acres	70 and under 240 acres	240 and under 560 acres	560 and under 1 120 acres	1 120 acres and over
Number of holdings	366 128	3 988	10 228	38 611	127 551	95 688	58 968	31 094
Percentage distribution ..	100	1.1	2.8	10.6	34.8	26.1	16.1	8.5

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE 1970 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

These are the provisional results of the 1969 census of agriculture in Argentina carried out on 30 September 1969 in the provinces situated to the north of the Colorado river. The southern provinces of Chubut, Neuquén, Río Negro, Santa Cruz, Territorio Nacional de Tierra del Fuego e Islas del Atlántico Sur were scheduled to have been enumerated in the second stage of the census during the following year.

All data given hereunder refer to the census date.

Census data were collected through a complete enumeration of all holdings by direct interview. Definitions of basic concepts are given below:

An *agricultural holding* was defined, for census purposes, as all land used wholly or partly for agricultural, livestock or forestry production, without regard to size, location, legal form or title, operated or directed by a holder (civil or legal person) aimed at the sale or industrial processing of its products.

The *holder* was the person (civil or legal) who had the economic and technical responsibility for the

operation of the holding, whether as an owner, a tenant, a sharecropper, or a squatter. He might have operated the holding directly or through a hired manager. Where two or more persons shared the responsibility for the operation of the holding, each of them was considered as a holder.

Arable land included the areas assigned to annual crops as well as industrial and horticultural crops whose growing cycle was of one year or less.

Permanent crops included fruit trees, grapes, horticultural and ornamental plants.

All *livestock* were recorded, whether owned or not by the holder, and livestock owned by the holder but away from the holding on the census day, provided they were not on another holding (in transit, at a market, fair, etc.). Poultry raised for commercial purposes only were included.

Data for *employment in agriculture* included all persons working on the holding regardless of the time worked daily on the holding. It excluded persons engaged in domestic work or workers employed by contractors.

Farm population included all persons who spent the night preceding the census day on the holding.

SOURCE: Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos. *Censo nacional agropecuario 1969. Datos comparativos, 1969-1960.*

Area: in hectares

0 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Number and area of holdings

Number	527 314
Area	142 445 429

1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Utilization of land in holdings (area)

Arable land	15 896 605
Land under permanent crops	2 177 209

3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Cattle

Number of cattle	47 841 609
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ARGENTINA

Provisional results not classified by size of holding

Sheep

Number of sheep	26 816 773
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Pigs

Number of pigs	4 096 708
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Poultry

Number of hens, cocks, pullets and chicks	44 690 833
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4 - EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Persons employed in agricultural work on the holding on the census day

All persons	1 462 262
-------------------	-----------

5 - FARM POPULATION

Persons living on the holding

All persons	2 780 582
-------------------	-----------

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS

OF THE 1970 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

operation of the holding, whether as an owner, a tenant, a sharecropper, or a squatter. He might have operated the holding directly or through a hired manager. Where two or more persons shared the responsibility for the operation of the holding, each of them was considered as a holder.

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Number of holdings	142 442 429
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Number of hens, cocks, pullets and chicks	44 690 833

ARGENTINA

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EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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FARM POPULATION

Persons living on the holding	2 177 209
All persons	47 841 609

These are the provisional results of the 1970 census of agriculture in Argentina carried out on 30 September 1970 in the provinces situated to the north of the Colorado river. The southern provinces of Chubut, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego, Islas del Atlántico Sur were scheduled to have been enumerated in the second stage of the census during the following year. All data given hereunder refer to the census data. Census data were collected through a complete enumeration of all holdings by direct interview. Definitions of basic concepts are given below:

An agricultural holding was defined, for census purposes, as all land used wholly or partly for agricultural, livestock or forestry production, without regard to size, location, legal form or title, operated or directed by a holder (civil or legal person) aimed at the sale or industrial processing of its products. The holder was the person (civil or legal) who had the economic and technical responsibility for the

Source: Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos. Censo nacional agropecuario 1970. Datos complementarios, 1969-1960.

Arable land	1 462 282
Land under permanent crops	2 177 209
Number of holdings	142 442 429
Number of sheep	26 816 773
Number of pigs	4 096 708
Number of hens, cocks, pullets and chicks	44 690 833

6 - HOLDING, HOLDER, TENURE AND TYPE OF HOLDING

Number and area of holdings	142 442 429
Number	237 314

1 - LAND UTILIZATION

Utilization of land in holdings (area)	15 896 603
Arable land	2 177 209
Land under permanent crops	2 177 209

3 - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Cattle	47 841 609
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POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY IN ASIA¹

by R.D. NARAIN, D. BASU and G. CELESTINI

Since the first Asian Population Conference was held in 1963 in New Delhi, the world has been watching, alternately with anxiety and hope, the course of the race between food production and population. The second Asian Population Conference, coming as it did in the early years of the United Nations Second Development Decade, provided an occasion for the review of the food and nutrition situation in Asia.

This article describes the pattern and levels of diets on the basis of per caput availabilities of different foods, calories and proteins; it draws attention to the uneven distribution of food that causes a larger incidence of hunger and malnutrition than the national average figures would indicate; and it shows the crucial importance of increasing the output of foods now produced and consumed in different regions. The article then considers the difficulty of increasing food production because of the scarcity of new tillable lands in Asia, while the growth of population gives no indication of slowing down; it analyses past trends in food production and the relative contributions of area expansion and yield increase to these trends and examines the likely contributions from nonland sources of food. The article concludes by focussing on the critical role of the high-yielding varieties and the new technology developing around them so that food production may get ahead of population growth. Heavy allocations of resources are needed, however, to take advantage of this opportunity and at the same time to motivate the people of Asia to accept smaller family norms for a more permanent solution of the food/population problem.

Trends in population growth, agricultural production and food supply

Asia² has an area of 26.6 million square kilometres, which is about a fifth of the world's land surface.

Some 2 100 million persons, more than half the population of the world, live on this area, an average of 75 persons per square kilometre, and the population is growing so fast that the region, though still less crowded than the continent of Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) will, before long, surpass the latter in respect of population density.

The population of Asia, which was hardly 500 million around 1750 and was growing very slowly, was less than 1 000 million even as late as 1920 when it started growing at a much faster rate than ever before. The rate of growth, which was a little more than 1 percent a year during the period 1920-50, rose sharply to an average of more than 2 percent in the last two decades. At present Asia's population is growing at 2.3 percent a year and by all indications will continue to grow at about this rate for some time longer, although a reduction in fertility is generally considered likely within this century. There is, however, no evidence yet of this decline. The extent and timing of the fall in fertility used in demographic projections are, as a result, speculative. The element of uncertainty is reflected in the wide range of the United Nations projections based on three alternative assumptions about changes in fertility and mortality, according to which the population of Asia could be from 3 100 to 4 100 million by the year 2000. What seems fairly certain is that another 500 million persons will be added during the present decade.

Table 1 presents the estimates of population for 1950, 1960, 1970 (and projections for 1980) of the different subregions and Asia as a whole, together with the estimates of agricultural population and population economically active in agriculture. As will be seen, the People's Republic of China has the largest population, growing almost as fast as the rest of the continent. There is, however, some uncertainty attached to the estimates of population of China. The South Asia subregion, which is practically comprised of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, comes close second to China, while the East and Southeast Asia subregion, in which Indonesia has the largest population, comes third in respect of size of population. The rate of

¹ Adapted from a paper presented to the second Asian Population Conference, Tokyo, 1-13 November 1972.

² The territory of the U.S.S.R. that lies in the continent of Asia is excluded here since most of the statistics available relate to national totals or national averages.

TABLE 1. - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL AND AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IN AGRICULTURE

Subregion	1950	1960	1970	1980 (projec- tion)
	..... Millions			
SOUTH ASIA				
Total population	448.3	549.3	705.3	913.1
Agricultural population..	353.0	409.0	482.0	554.4
Population economically active in agriculture....	155.8	167.2	184.0	200.3
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Total population	189.6	240.6	313.3	413.4
Agricultural population..	142.0	171.7	208.0	246.0
Population economically active in agriculture....	60.8	70.7	80.1	90.6
JAPAN				
Total population	82.9	93.2	103.5	116.3
Agricultural population..	40.6	30.6	21.4	14.0
Population economically active in agriculture....	17.5	14.4	10.8	6.9
CHINA				
Total population	546.8	686.4	850.4	1 033.4
Agricultural population..	467.8	520.3	567.1	612.8
Population economically active in agriculture....	188.2	244.3	262.7	280.3
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES				
Total population	22.8	27.9	35.7	46.0
Agricultural population..	18.2	20.4	24.2	27.3
Population economically active in agriculture....	9.9	11.2	12.0	13.7
NEAR EAST IN ASIA				
Total population	63.0	81.8	107.1	142.3
Agricultural population..	47.0	55.5	64.2	73.4
Population economically active in agriculture....	19.2	21.0	22.7	24.1
ISRAEL				
Total population	1.3	2.1	2.9	3.6
Agricultural population..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Population economically active in agriculture....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL SUBREGIONS				
Total population	1 354.7	1 681.4	2 118.2	2 668.1
Percentage annual rate of growth	—	2.2	2.3	2.3
Agricultural population..	1 062.4	1 201.2	1 359.9	1 520.1
Agricultural population as percentage of total population	78.9	71.9	64.6	57.3
Population economically active in agriculture....	448.3	525.0	569.1	612.4

growth of population is more than 2 percent a year everywhere in Asia except Japan, which has a growth rate comparable to that of developed regions. Even a 1 percent rate of growth is, according to some, rather high for Japan since this country has the most densely populated area.

Japan, however, has a huge and expanding industrial base for reducing the pressure of population on the land by drawing increasing numbers of people from agriculture to nonagricultural jobs and for raising the needed food supplies by higher productivity through greater industrial inputs in agriculture.

Moreover, Japan can always meet any excess demand for food by importing it in exchange for its industrial products and, in so doing, can help the economies of some of the neighbouring countries which have potential surpluses for food exports, such as Thailand, Burma, the Khmer Republic, etc.

Elsewhere, with the exception of Hong Kong and Singapore, agriculture is the mainstay of the mass of the population. The farmers not only produce their own food but meet their other needs by selling surplus foods and other farm products. The relative dependence of the population of these subregions on agriculture for its livelihood is brought out in the estimates of agricultural population and of the population economically active in agriculture given in Table 1. The agricultural population in all the developing subregions accounts for 60 to 70 percent of the total population, as against 21 percent in Japan. There is, however, a downward trend in the ratio of agricultural population to total population, but the rate of decline is not sharp enough to arrest the increasing trend in absolute numbers, except in Japan. As the numbers dependent on agriculture increase, more people, as the estimates of population economically active in agriculture in Table 1 show, are forced to eke out a living from the land which has already become a scarce factor of production in all three subregions, except the Near East (where availability of water is a limiting factor). This overcrowding in the rural areas gives rise to increasing unemployment and underemployment in both disguised and open forms. FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development has focussed attention on the problem of employment, which it described as almost intractable, especially in Asia.

Table 2 summarizes trends in total and per caput food and agricultural production. In the 1950s all the subregions succeeded in increasing food production at a rate faster than the population growth, but in the 1960s production barely kept pace with the population growth. In fact, food production in some of the populous countries like India, Pakistan and Indonesia struggled to keep pace with population growth. Imports of foodgrains were rising steeply and around the mid-1960s serious concern was felt about food prospects for Asia.

Fortunately, since the disastrous harvests of 1965 and 1966 in the Far East region of Asia, food production has been increasing steadily. Part of this increase was due no doubt to good weather, but a larger part was due to the increasing adoption of high-yielding varieties and the associated new technology made possible by the programmes undertaken in many countries. All this has helped the less developed subregions, as Table 2 indicates, to keep food production even with or just above the population growth, except in the Asian Near East where progress in the use of the new techniques of cereal production is

TABLE 2. - RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Subregion	Agricultural production		Food production	
	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70
..... Percentage				
SOUTH ASIA				
Total	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Per caput	0.4	-0.1	0.4	—
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA				
Total	4.5	3.3	4.7	3.4
Per caput	2.0	0.7	2.3	0.6
JAPAN				
Total	6.2	3.6	6.4	3.9
Per caput	5.0	2.6	5.2	2.8
CHINA				
Total	5.7	2.7	5.5	2.8
Per caput	3.2	0.6	3.2	0.6
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES				
Total	5.0	2.9	5.2	2.7
Per caput	2.9	0.3	3.1	0.3
NEAR EAST IN ASIA				
Total	4.0	2.5	3.8	2.3
Per caput	1.1	-0.2	1.2	-0.6
ISRAEL				
Total	13.7	6.0	13.4	5.7
Per caput	7.8	2.8	7.6	2.5

lagging.³ In contrast, Japan, with its population increase slowed down but its economy growing fast, has kept food production well above population growth, and the decline in the rate of growth of production between the 1950s and the 1960s reflects the increasing importance of industry relative to agriculture.

The breakthrough in cereal crops came at a very critical phase of Asian agriculture. The growth of food production in the 1950s was quite satisfactory, but in the developing part of Asia (with the exception of China) more than half the increase in the production of cereals (which dominates the agricultural scene in Asia) came from the expansion of the cropped area. The slower rate of production growth in the 1960s was indicative of the increasing scarcity of new tillable land. The breakthrough in cereals changed the situation by making possible higher yields per unit of area. Even though the new techniques of cereal

production started taking root only in the latter part of the decade, the contribution of yield to increase in cereal production from 1961-65 to 1969-71 was more than double that of the area. As mentioned before, part of this achievement was due to good weather.

The diminished importance of the production of cereals for advanced economies such as that of Japan is reflected in the reduction of production in the 1960s. Still, Japan has kept up the upward trend in productivity that has significantly offset the reduction of area under cereals, which was as much as 30 percent over the two decades.

It is domestic production that largely determines the level and pattern of availability of food in Asia. No doubt there was an increasing trend of food imports during the preceding two decades but these were not sizable enough to make a significant change. As indicated in national food balance sheets, the per caput intake of calories and protein followed the same trend as production. In the less developed parts of Asia there was a small increase in calorie and protein intake in the 1950s reflecting the satisfactory growth of food production, but the 1960s did not record any appreciable change, which is in accord with the flat trend in per caput food production observed earlier. Japan, as one would expect, recorded a steady increase in per caput intake during the entire period and increased substantially the per caput intake of protein.

The present pattern of availability of food is shown by subregions and for Asia as a whole in Table 3 which gives the current levels of per caput consumption of different foods and their contribution to the supply of calories and proteins. The diet in the less developed subregions is based on cereals which make the major contribution to per caput availability of both calories and proteins. The two developed countries, Japan and more particularly Israel, have much less concentration on cereals and derive a considerable part of their protein from foods of animal origin.

The average nutritional requirements of calories and protein are shown in the last column of Table 3, alongside the available supplies. All the subregions, except Japan and Israel, have overall deficits in calories but only South Asia⁴ has protein deficits. The protein deficits present no separate problem: since the type of cereal/pulse-based diet commonly consumed in a large part of Asia is fairly rich in protein, protein deficits would disappear if the quantity of the diet were increased to meet the calorie requirements. The problem largely lies in calorie deficiency, which the rapid growth of population threatens to aggravate.

³ The 1 percent production increase in the Far East in 1971 was disappointing, however, partly as a result of the hostilities in Bangladesh. The 1972 crop prospects do not indicate more than a marginal increase, mainly owing to bad weather. By way of compensation (though relatively very small), the 3 percent production increase achieved in the Near East in 1971 was satisfactory, and a much larger increase is in prospect for 1972.

⁴ There is considerable uncertainty about the figures for China. The per caput supply of calories has, according to some experts, been underestimated by at least 5 percent, which implies that the current per caput availability is very near per caput requirements.

TABLE 3. - DIETARY PATTERN: CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT FOODS TO THE TOTAL INTAKE PER CAPUT IN ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND AS PERCENTAGE (IN BRACKETS)

Subregion	Cereals	Starchy roots	Sugar	Pulses and nuts	Fruit and vegetables	Meat	Eggs	Fish	Milk	Oils and fats	Total supply	Total requirement
SOUTH ASIA												
Quantity	397	40	45	44	73	5	1	4	131	10	2 010	2 210
Calories	1 405 (70)	37 (2)	173 (9)	157 (8)	35 (2)	8 (—)	1 (—)	5 (—)	106 (5)	86 (4)	48.8	49.4
Proteins	32.3(66)	0.5(1)	0.5(1)	8.6(18)	0.6(1)	0.7(1)	0.1(—)	0.7(1)	4.8(10)	— (—)		
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA												
Quantity	391	170	28	27	183	27	6	26	21	10	2 060	2 130
Calories	1 396 (68)	178 (8)	108 (5)	95 (5)	63 (3)	66 (3)	3 (1)	37 (2)	14 (1)	88 (4)	48.8	46.8
Proteins	28.7(59)	1.6(3)	0.1(—)	5.5(11)	2.0(4)	3.7(8)	0.7(1)	5.8(12)	0.7(2)	—		
JAPAN												
Quantity	352	161	73	44	504	48	45	88	137	26	2 470	2 420
Calories	1 238 (50)	114 (5)	282 (11)	149 (6)	145 (6)	78 (3)	63 (4)	92 (3)	81 (3)	229 (9)	76.9	53.6
Proteins	25.8(34)	0.7(1)	— (—)	12.7(16)	5.9(8)	6.7(9)	5.1(6)	16.0(21)	4.0(5)	— (—)		
CHINA												
Quantity	376	240	11	37	161	46	8	20	9	8	2 000	2 280
Calories	1 348 (67)	217 (11)	42 (2)	126 (6)	39 (2)	134 (7)	12 (1)	14 (—)	5 (—)	67 (3)	56.6	47.8
Proteins	31.8(56)	2.9(5)	— (—)	10.8(19)	2.2(4)	5.2(9)	0.9(2)	2.4(4)	0.3(1)	0.1(—)		
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES												
Quantity	432	188	5	35	246	42	4	33	23	3	2 130	2 190
Calories	1 547 (73)	172 (8)	20 (1)	124 (6)	79 (4)	118 (5)	6 (—)	22 (1)	17 (1)	26 (1)	59.3	46.8
Proteins	33.7(57)	2.3(4)	— (—)	10.1(17)	3.3(6)	5.0(8)	0.5(1)	3.4(6)	0.9(1)	0.1(—)		
NEAR EAST IN ASIA												
Quantity	430	47	48	23	414	37	4	3	165	21	2 320	2 440
Calories	1 502 (65)	33 (1)	186 (8)	91 (4)	157 (7)	72 (3)	5 (—)	3 (—)	88 (4)	183 (8)	65.9	57.0
Proteins	45.1(68)	0.6(1)	— (—)	4.7(7)	3.3(5)	5.0(8)	0.4(1)	0.6(1)	6.2(9)	— (—)		
ISRAEL												
Quantity	304	107	107	30	741	155	62	18	403	52	2 990	2 480
Calories	1 067 (36)	79 (3)	430 (14)	126 (4)	241 (8)	264 (9)	89 (3)	16 (1)	224 (7)	452 (15)	91.5	60.0
Proteins	34.6(38)	1.8(2)	— (—)	4.8(5)	6.0(7)	20.8(23)	6.8(7)	2.7(3)	14.0(15)	— (—)		
TOTAL												
Quantity	388	148	30	37	167	29	7	17	66	10	2 050	2 250
Calories	1 380 (67)	136 (7)	114 (6)	131 (6)	54 (3)	76 (4)	11 (—)	18 (1)	48 (2)	90 (4)	54.4	48.9
Proteins	31.7(59)	1.7(3)	0.2(—)	9.0(17)	1.6(3)	3.6(7)	0.8(2)	2.9(5)	2.4(4)	— (—)		

NOTE: Estimates of per caput intake are based on the most recent available food balance sheets. Estimates of calorie requirements in last column are based on *Calorie requirements*, FAO Nutritional Study No. 15, Rome, 1957, while the estimates of protein requirements represent practical allowance for protein based on *Protein requirements*, FAO Nutrition Meeting Reports Series No. 37, Rome, 1965.

An appraisal of the problem of nutritional inadequacy on the basis of national averages, as has been attempted above, generally underestimates the size of the food supply problem. The underlying assumption is that the available nutrients are distributed among the individuals in a country in accordance with their physiological requirements. In actual fact, available food in a country is very unevenly distributed owing to inequality of income, rural-urban differences, etc. As a result, a country may not have an overall deficit in any particular nutrient or may even have per caput availability in excess of the requirements; still, a section of the population may suffer from inadequate intake of nutrients.

To estimate the incidence of deficiency in calories, protein or any other nutrient, one needs information

on the distribution of individuals or households by intake of calories, proteins, etc., which only a household consumption survey can provide. Sukhatme⁵ estimated on the basis of the available data on household food consumption that at least 20 percent of the people in the less developed areas of the world are calorie deficient and about one third suffer from lack of sufficient proteins. This earlier assessment of the incidence of protein did not allow for the inter-relationship between calorie and protein intake. The reason was the lack of information on the two-way distribution of calorie and protein intake of households.

⁵ P.V. Sukhatme, The world's food supplies, 1966, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A (General)*, Vol. 129, Part 2, p. 229.

TABLE 4. — PERCENT INCIDENCE OF PROTEIN AND CALORIE DEFICIENCY IN FOUR STATES OF INDIA: ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, MADRAS AND MAHARASHTRA

Andhra Pradesh based on 2 675 households			Bihar based on 2 474 households		
	PD NPD	Subtotal		PD NPD	Subtotal
CD	14 12 (4.8) (6.0)	26	CD	5 12 (6.0) (7.6)	17
NCD	6 68 (4.2) (5.5)	74	NCD	— 83 (4.4) (6.8)	83
Subtotal	20 80	100	Subtotal	5 95	100

Madras based on 1 022 households			Maharashtra based on 862 households		
	PD NPD	Subtotal		PD NPD	Subtotal
CD	28 21 (4.8) (6.8)	49	CD	23 9 (5.1) (6.8)	32
NCD	6 45 (4.0) (5.6)	51	NCD	5 63 (3.1) (5.7)	68
Subtotal	34 66	100	Subtotal	28 72	100

SOURCE: Sukhatme, 1970 (see text, footnote 6).

CD (Calorie Deficient) and NCD (Not Calorie Deficient), percentage of households with daily calorie per nutrition unit below and above 2 200 calories, respectively.

PD (Protein Deficient) and NPD (Not Protein Deficient), percentage of households with daily protein per nutrition unit below and above 27 grams, respectively.

Figures in parentheses are mean NDP calorie percentages of the household diets.

As a result, the incidence of protein malnutrition estimates did not include the sections of the population that get adequate protein but still suffer from protein deficiency due to the reduced efficiency at which protein is utilized for lack of adequate calories in the diet. However, Sukhatme has since made a new appraisal of the incidence of protein deficiency which takes due note of the association of protein deficiency with inadequate calorie intake on the basis of data from dietary surveys in four states of India.⁶ The results (expressed in percentages to permit comparability) are presented in Table 4. The table shows that the analyses of four sets of dietary survey data representing four cross-sections of diets in India astonishingly agree on the central importance of increasing the diets to provide adequate calories for a solution of the protein problem. Only in at most one out of ten cases does protein deficiency occur as a direct result of inadequate protein intake. It is the section of the population whose diet is deficient both in protein and calories or whose protein intake, although adequate judged by its own requirement scale, is not properly utilized for lack of adequate

calories that constitutes the major part of the incidence of protein malnutrition.

Future food needs

In Table 5, the three alternative sets of estimates of food requirements for 1980 are shown against the estimated levels of consumption in 1970. The first set gives the quantities of different foods needed to maintain the present level and pattern of consumption for the population of 1980 plus the additional quantities needed to meet the per caput calorie requirement of the countries which have calorie deficits. These additional quantities were calculated by increasing the quantities of different foods in the same proportion as in the existing diet of each of the calorie-deficit countries so that the usual diet pattern of these countries would not change. This diet, based on cereals/pulses, is, as mentioned earlier, rich in protein and, in consequence, protein deficits would in most cases disappear if the diet were increased to meet the calorie requirements. The first set of estimates could thus be considered as a nutritional target taking care of adequacy of calories and protein. These are also more realistic targets, as they imply no change in dietary pattern and only minimal quantity increases for nutritional improvement.

The major part of the increase of this first estimate is required to provide for the growing number of people, as can be seen if we compare the rates of increase in the last column of Table 5 with those of population growth. As cereals are the principal item in the diet, the increases in cereal requirements are in absolute terms overwhelmingly larger than increases in all other items. As Table 5 shows, an additional quantity of 108 million tons would be needed for Asia as a whole, of which over 40 million tons for South Asia, an equal quantity for China, and 16 million tons for East and Southeast Asia. In other words, these three populous subregions would have to increase their production of cereals within this decade by 100 million tons, which is about 40 percent of their present production. The increases in the production of other foodstuffs, although relatively of the same order of magnitude, are not big in absolute terms, but the lack of tillable or grazing lands in large parts of Asia limits any expansion, particularly of livestock products. In the case of cereals, however, the new high-yielding varieties could make it possible to raise production without additional land, and even release some lands for fodder and other crops; but the efforts and resources required to do so would be very large indeed.

The other two sets of estimates of requirements in Table 5 are based on the projections of demand for food through 1980⁷ and represent therefore "eco-

⁶ P.V. Sukhatme. Incidence of protein deficiency in relation to different diets in India. 1970, *British Journal of Nutrition*, 24, 447-487. And Protein deficiency in urban and rural areas: its measurement, size and nature. 1970, *Proc. Nutrition Society*, 29, 176-183.

⁷ Taken from *Agricultural commodity projections, 1970-1980*, FAO, Rome, 1971 (CCP 71/20).

TABLE 5. - TOTAL DEMAND

Subregion		Cereals	Starchy roots	Sugar	Pulses and nuts	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Eggs	Fish	Milk	Fats and oils	Total economic grain equivalent	Annual rate of growth
..... Million tons per year Percent													
SOUTH ASIA	1970	99.38	8.75	14.60	14.60	47.54	1.40	0.14	2.89	45.63	3.38	197.35	—
	1980N	140.32	12.35	20.72	20.62	67.12	1.99	0.20	4.08	64.43	4.78	281.70	3.6
	1980T	135.64	11.33	21.91	19.33	68.32	2.17	0.33	4.67	67.66	5.00	281.50	3.6
	1980H	136.98	11.33	24.65	21.00	72.65	2.43	0.33	5.33	73.32	5.67	297.22	4.2
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA	1970	46.81	21.08	4.26	4.67	22.37	3.23	0.60	5.70	2.69	1.16	91.91	—
	1980N	63.34	28.53	5.77	6.32	30.27	4.37	0.80	7.72	3.65	1.57	127.86	3.4
	1980T	61.14	27.28	6.74	6.45	32.45	5.29	0.99	8.60	4.55	1.74	130.30	3.6
	1980H	61.39	27.24	7.36	6.61	33.94	5.83	1.12	9.14	5.04	1.90	135.62	4.0
JAPAN	1970	13.50	5.40	2.52	1.42	19.27	1.63	1.38	5.86	4.38	0.98	102.43	—
	1980N	15.16	6.07	2.84	1.59	21.65	1.83	1.55	6.58	4.92	1.10	115.10	1.2
	1980T	13.92	6.52	3.62	1.59	27.21	2.81	1.83	7.27	6.70	1.41	123.56	1.9
	1980H	13.92	6.52	3.62	1.59	27.21	2.81	1.83	7.27	6.70	1.41	123.56	1.9
CHINA	1970	119.91	77.39	3.49	12.33	52.38	14.71	2.81	6.72	4.00	2.38	260.13	—
	1980N	161.04	103.93	4.68	16.56	70.35	19.76	3.77	9.02	5.37	3.20	386.37	4.0
	1980T	152.01	95.69	4.96	15.60	68.62	21.39	4.03	9.51	5.48	3.51	346.50	2.9
	1980H	155.42	96.00	5.58	16.02	71.92	24.08	4.55	10.44	5.89	4.03	369.72	3.6
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	1970	5.82	2.47	0.15	0.47	3.32	0.58	0.02	0.46	0.20	0.04	11.38	—
	1980N	7.50	3.19	0.19	0.61	4.28	0.74	0.02	0.60	0.41	0.05	14.45	2.4
	1980T	7.77	3.28	0.24	0.65	4.75	0.89	0.03	0.77	0.50	0.06	16.25	3.6
	1980H	7.69	3.38	0.28	0.67	4.72	1.04	0.04	0.94	0.59	0.08	17.57	4.4
NEAR EAST IN ASIA	1970	16.59	1.86	2.00	1.03	15.24	1.57	0.16	0.12	7.61	0.84	43.29	—
	1980N	22.81	2.56	2.75	1.41	20.95	2.16	0.22	0.16	10.47	1.15	59.51	3.2
	1980T	21.73	2.63	3.03	1.51	22.80	2.56	0.27	0.38	11.78	1.27	62.56	3.8
	1980H	21.77	2.66	3.12	1.55	23.49	2.72	0.28	0.40	12.21	1.30	64.12	4.0
ISRAEL	1970	0.33	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.82	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.61	0.05	4.06	—
	1980N	0.41	0.12	0.17	0.04	1.02	0.20	0.08	0.05	0.73	0.06	5.00	2.2
	1980T	0.37	0.12	0.18	0.05	1.16	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.96	0.06	5.64	3.3
	1980H	0.37	0.12	0.18	0.05	1.16	0.23	0.10	0.06	0.96	0.06	5.64	3.3
TOTAL ASIA	1970	302.39	117.05	27.23	34.55	160.94	23.29	5.17	21.79	65.22	8.83	710.55	—
	1980N	410.58	156.75	37.12	47.15	215.64	31.05	6.64	28.21	89.98	11.91	990.00	3.4
	1980T	392.58	146.85	40.68	45.18	225.31	35.34	7.58	31.26	97.63	13.05	966.31	3.1
	1980H	397.17	147.25	44.79	47.49	235.09	39.14	8.25	33.58	104.71	14.45	1013.45	3.6

NOTE: 1980N represents quantities needed to meet per caput requirement of calories; 1980T and 1980H represent quantities needed to meet the demand projected on two alternative assumptions of income growth, Trend (T) and High (H).

nomic" goals. These were estimated by multiplying the per caput demand for each foodstuff projected on the basis of rise in per caput income by the projected population. Two alternative estimates of demand for food shown in Table 5, 1980T and 1980H, reflect the two rates of growth of income assumed in the projection of per caput demand. The first, the "Trend" (T) alternative, assumes that income increases will follow the past trends as interpreted by FAO. The other, the "High" (H) alternative, is based on the targets of economic growth established by the United Nations and its regional commissions for the Second Development Decade.

The income elasticity of demand for food is generally found to decline as consumption grows but its magnitude and rate of decline vary from one food group to another. This differential response to rises in income is reflected in the two sets of estimates based on demand projections which, when compared with the first set based on proportionate increases, show less increase in the requirement of cereals and starchy roots (income elasticity of demand for these food groups is generally low) and more increases in the requirement of sugar, fruit and vegetables, meat, eggs, fish, milk, and fats and oil. Prices were assumed to remain constant at their 1970 levels since dif-

ferential price movements could change the pattern of demand for various foodstuffs. Also national policies which could affect demand through supply were assumed to remain as they were in late 1970 and early 1971.

The yearly rates of growth of total food (1970-80) implied by the first set of estimates are generally lower than the corresponding rates implied by the third set, that is, the demand projections based on high income-growth assumption (see last column of Table 5), with the exception of China. This is largely due to shifts of demand from cereals to expensive foods with rises in income, as explained above. The explanation for the exception of China lies perhaps in the relatively smaller rates of income growth assumed in the projection of its demand. In general, all these estimates of rates of increase in food needs between 1970 and 1980 are higher than the rates of growth of food production achieved in the last decade (shown in Table 2) with the exception of the two developed countries, Japan and Israel. Particularly for South Asia, China and Near East in Asia, the rates of growth of food production needed to meet the per caput calorie requirements during the period 1970-80 are significantly higher than the rates attained in 1960-70, and will set a difficult task.

The problem is not merely one of achieving national self-sufficiency in calories and protein but also largely that of ensuring that the foods made available are distributed among households and individuals in each household according to physiological requirements. If we assume no change in the pattern of income distribution, all the households will be able to increase their respective levels of food consumption with rises in per caput availability, but increases in per caput availability postulated in the three sets of targets given above are not large enough to take the entire distribution of households/individuals along the scale of calorie intake or protein intake above the critical line of hunger or malnutrition. Admittedly the percentage of undernourished or malnourished persons will decline as a result of additional calorie or protein intake of households at all levels of food consumption. Still, as the population is increasing very fast, incidence of hunger or malnutrition in absolute numbers would increase rather than decrease.

Production resources and requisites

Can Asia achieve food production increases of the magnitude indicated above? The main source of food is land. For Asia as a whole, 90 percent of the total supplies of calories and 82 percent of total proteins are derived directly from arable lands. If we include foods of animal origin (excluding fish), which require more land to provide feeds and grazings to the livestock maintained for their production, we find that Asia draws 99 percent of calories and 95 percent of proteins from lands in general. Already the largest section of the population lives in countries in which scope for the expansion of arable land is extremely small. Table 6, which presents utilization of land for different purposes by subregions, shows

that per caput availability of land for raising food or feed in Asia is very small and is comparable only to that of Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.).

Are there alternative sources of food that Asia could exploit increasingly to reduce this demographic pressure on land resources? The two sources frequently mentioned are the exploitation of water resources and the industrial manufacture of semiconventional and unconventional foods. Total production of fish, the relative contribution of freshwater fish and sea fish, and per caput production of fish for food are presented in Table 7. Japan alone accounts for one third of the total fish production of the region. The countries for which inland fishery is important are India, Pakistan, the Khmer Republic, Indonesia, China and Iraq. China, with an annual catch of nearly 3 million tons of freshwater fish, has probably the world's largest production of inland fish.

There is a natural limit to the expansion of inland fishery set by the extent of water area available for utilization. The exploitation of the seas and oceans seems a much more promising line of growth. The development of marine fisheries requires much more outlay than inland fisheries. Japan has made the most impressive advance. India also has joined the leading fishing nations with a catch of 1 million tons. Even if the less developed countries of the region can, with government and international assistance, exploit the seas fully, can they expect a substantial addition to the supplies of calories and protein from the sea? All that fishery biologists can predict in the present state of knowledge is that the production of fish could probably be doubled without damaging known resources.

If we assume a similar order of increase to be possible for freshwater fish and a 100 percent increase in total fish production to be feasible over the next 30 years, the per caput availability of fish will remain

TABLE 6. — LAND UTILIZATION IN ASIA, TOTAL AND PER CAPUT, IN 1970

Subregion	Land area		Arable land		Permanent meadows and pastures		Forested land		Other land	
	Total (mill. ha)	Per caput (ha)	Total (mill. ha)	Per caput (ha)	Total (mill. ha)	Per caput (ha)	Total (mill. ha)	Per caput (ha)	Total (mill. ha)	Per caput (ha)
SOUTH ASIA	442.2	0.6	197.1	0.3	16.2	—	73.8	0.1	155.1	0.2
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA	445.6	1.4	71.0	0.2	17.2	0.1	278.1	0.9	79.3	0.2
JAPAN	37.0	0.4	5.5	0.1	0.9	—	25.6	0.2	5.0	—
CHINA	956.1	1.1	110.3	0.1	177.0	0.2	76.6	0.1	592.2	0.7
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES...	184.5	5.1	4.7	0.1	142.9	4.0	31.9	0.9	5.0	0.1
NEAR EAST IN ASIA	595.5	5.6	69.8	0.7	133.8	1.2	42.4	0.4	349.5	3.3
ISRAEL	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	—	0.8	0.3
TOTAL ASIA	2 663.0	1.3	458.8	0.2	488.8	0.2	528.5	0.2	1 186.9	0.6
FAR EAST (excl. Japan)	2 028.4	1.1	383.1	0.2	353.3	0.2	460.4	0.2	831.6	0.4
NEAR EAST (excl. Israel)	595.5	5.6	69.8	0.7	133.8	1.2	42.4	0.4	349.5	3.3

TABLE 7. - FISH PRODUCTION IN ASIA

Subregion	Total catch (1 000 tons, l.w.)	Percent- age of fresh- water fish	Total fish for food (sea and fresh- water) (1 000 tons, l.w.)	Per caput produc- tion of fish for food (g)
SOUTH ASIA	2 094	43	1 952	8.1
EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA	6 067	18	5 163	48.1
JAPAN	8 670	3	6 751	183.0
CHINA	5 800	48	5 800	19.5
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES.	1 100	8	1 100	88.6
NEAR EAST IN ASIA	202	14	202	6.6
ISRAEL	26	46	26	2.6
TOTAL	23 959	22	20 994	28.0

NOTE: Based on FAO *Yearbook of fishery statistics*, Vol. 28, 1969. The per caput production of fish for food shown is expressed in terms of landed weight and all the estimates relate to the year 1968, while those of per caput consumption of fish, in Table 3, are expressed in terms of edible weight and relate to different years from 1966 to 1969.

at about its current level. Still it will be a worthwhile task to maintain the current level of fish consumption by increasing the supplies to match the population increase.

The "new" foods which are emerging out of scientific research and which are produced on an industrial basis can be broadly classified into two groups: (a) the semiconventional foods and (b) the unconventional foods.

The first group comprises foods derived from familiar sources but the source materials, though rich in nutrients, are unsuitable for direct consumption. These have been largely fed to livestock. Biochemical engineering is fast developing means of extracting nutrients, mainly protein, from these materials or converting them into products of high nutritional value and free from harmful substances, so that they fully meet the standards for human food. The results of this development include fish protein concentrate, defatted oil-meal flour, and various vegetable protein flours. These products make available much larger quantities of protein for human consumption than would the conversion of the source materials into livestock products.

The second group, the unconventional foods, comprises foods which could be produced from completely new sources. These have been found principally by two methods: chemical synthesis and mass culture of microorganisms. The discovery of these new foods offers promises since no arable soil is required nor any great stretch of area for producing them on an industrial scale. However, very few of these new foods are as yet well established for industrial exploitation. The present contributions from the semi-conventional or unconventional foods taken together

to Asia's food supply are practically nil. Research into industrial manufacture of these new types of foods will no doubt make some rapid advances. Still the crucial question is whether the developing countries of Asia can, at their present stage of development, undertake mass production of these foods. These countries are already finding it difficult to set up plants for producing fertilizers and other inputs in adequate quantities. Even if the developing countries of Asia were able to set up, with foreign assistance, the plants for producing the new foods, they would still have to face the problem of distribution. It is fertilizer or other inputs which the agriculturists should be able to buy from the industrial sector; they would pay for these with the additional production resulting from the application of these inputs and at the same time they would meet their food requirements more abundantly. But if it is food or food substitutes that they must buy from industries, this does not make them more efficient producers.

The chemical manufacture of foods can no doubt help to some extent by supplementing the natural foods with vitamins and minerals and even some limiting amino acids, but it cannot remove dependence on land for providing foods, particularly foods of high energy value.

Since further expansion of the arable area is impossible without adversely affecting other uses of land and, in addition, augmenting the dangers of floods and soil erosion, the only other way of increased food supplies is to improve the productivity of the land. In this setting the importance for Asia of the recent breakthrough in cereals derives from the reduction of land requirement made possible by the new high-yielding varieties. However, the task of raising production to match the estimated food requirements, although no longer impossible, will prove exceedingly difficult. The requirement of area will no doubt be reduced by the high-yielding cereals but the requirement of inputs will increase correspondingly. For example, it is estimated that an additional 7 million tons of nitrogen will be needed for cereals alone. The production of nitrogen fertilizers in 1970/71 was only 5.4 million tons of which 2.1 million tons were produced in Japan, which generally exports a large part of its production. To estimate total fertilizer requirements, to this 7 million tons must be added the quantities needed for increases in other crops and the quantities of phosphate and potash that are also needed. All this would call for considerable expansion of fertilizer production if these countries were to avoid large imports.

Fertilizer is only one of the inputs, although it is basic to the new high-yielding varieties. Pesticides and other plant protectants for these exotic varieties of cereals will be equally important and more urgently needed as a much greater part of the crop becomes liable to destruction.

Another input which is essential for the performance of high-yielding varieties is water. The availability of well-irrigated land can indeed increase annual output per hectare far above the range of yields considered possible before with the traditional varieties. These new varieties are not only responsive to high doses of fertilizers but, what is more important, are not season-bound and mature quickly to leave the land free for a second crop. Investment in irrigation can therefore be expected to pay off handsomely when the new technology of crop production centred on these high-yielding varieties of cereals is fully exploited. However, irrigation projects are costly.

Lastly, there is need for large investments in research directed toward more profitable exploitation of resources and a more even spread of the benefits of high-yielding varieties. The Green Revolution can hardly hold its own with only a few exotic varieties which flourish in favourable conditions of soil and moisture. These few varieties cannot completely replace the numerous local varieties which are adapted to different conditions of soil fertility and moistures and have in addition greater resistance to pests and diseases in specific localities.⁸ These have characteristics useful in the development of high-yielding types with better natural yields and crop protection.

⁸ In fact, high-yielding varieties of rice, the principal cereal crop in Asia, have not yet made significant headway except in the Philippines, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

Of more importance for the immediate future are some high-yielding varieties which could be grown in the areas lacking adequate and controlled water supplies and also some high-yielding strains of pulses and legumes which could be grown as a second crop.

These are rough indications that allocations of resources for any plan of self-sufficiency in food will have to be large. Equally large must be the scale of efforts required to implement the programmes set up to spread the new technology more widely among farmers. The latter aspect is perhaps the most important, aiming as it does at increasing the participation of farmers, big or small, all over Asia in technological advances and thereby making increases in production available to all sections of the people. Hard though the task is, it is not harder than it was before the advent of the breakthrough in agriculture. Now it does indeed seem possible to again get food production ahead of population growth at least for some years during which the countries of Asia can hope to influence their population growth. A more permanent solution of the food/population problem can be attained only when a smaller family norm has taken root in the social organization of the peoples of Asia as more of the available resources can then be utilized to raise the standard of living rather than sustaining a fast expanding population.



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Statistical Tables

SYMBOLS:

- ... Data not available
- * Unofficial figures
- None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
- () Data excluded from totals
- F FAO estimate

N.B. In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCTION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during December 1972

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en décembre 1972

Commodity and country Produit et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produit et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha	1 000 m.t.
WHEAT				SUGAR BEETS			
Austria	1972	—	863	France	1972	443	18 669
France	1972	3 958	18 123	Canada	1972	32	971
Italy	1972	3 818	9 412				
United Kingdom	1972	—	4 760	CANE SUGAR (centrifugal, raw)			
Yugoslavia	1972	1 925	4 862	Brazil	1971/72	—	5 730
United States	1970	17 629	36 783				
	1971	19 293	44 028	TOMATOES			
Burma	1972	19 142	42 041	Libyan Arab Rep.	1971	10	131
India	1972	49	27		1972	11	143
Mongolia	1972	19 158	26 477				
Australia	1971	333	316	DRY BEANS			
	1972	7 226	8 651	France	1972	25	30
	1972	7 351	6 387	Spain	1972	—	126
RYE							
Austria	1972	—	402	DRY PEAS			
France	1972	128	331	France	1972	12	38
Yugoslavia	1972	—	120	Romania	1971	96	123
United States	1970	577	936				
	1971	710	1 252	CHICK-PEAS			
	1972	446	750	Burma	1971	134	71
BARLEY					1972	168	91
Austria	1972	—	977	India	1972	8 028	5 106
France	1972	2 673	10 416				
United Kingdom	1972	2 287	9 238	WINE			
Yugoslavia	1972	290	487	Austria	1972	—	260
U.S.S.R.	1971	21 566	34 571	France	1972	—	6 003
United States	1970	3 936	9 061	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	—	677
	1971	4 109	10 095				
	1972	3 929	9 221	CITRUS FRUIT			
India	1972	2 432	2 501	Libyan Arab Rep.			
Australia	1972	2 400	2 268	Oranges and tangerines	1971	—	23
					1972	—	28
OATS				LINSEED			
Austria	1972	—	255	France	1971	41	21
France	1972	—	2 463		1972	31	17
Italy	1971	—	488	Australia	1972	18	12
	1972	—	461				
United Kingdom	1972	—	1 255	RAPESEED			
Yugoslavia	1972	257	267	France	1972	327	722
U.S.S.R.	1971	9 632	14 650	Australia	1972	102	81
United States	1970	7 543	13 313				
	1971	6 383	12 792	SUNFLOWERSEED			
	1972	5 509	10 088	France	1972	47	73
Australia	1972	850	653	Australia	1972	322	143
MAIZE							
France	1972	1 907	9 472	COTTONSEED			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1972	—	564	United States	1972	5 372	4 990
India	1971	5 634	5 026				
MILLET				COTTON (lint)			
India	1971	18 675	9 106	United States	1972	5 372	2 933
SORGHUM							
France	1972	80	307				
India	1971	16 817	7 753				
RICE (paddy)							
France	1972	—	52				
Burma	1971	4 764	—				
India	1971	37 323	64 103				

NOTE: Data for 1972 represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1972 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Les chiffres des superficies se rapportent généralement aux superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

Table 2. - Potatoes: Area and production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972¹Tableau 2. - Pommes de terre: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 ¹	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 ¹
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	175	110	105	101	2 270	2 704	2 717	2 161
Belgium	90	54	50	37	2 127	1 597	1 623	1 150 F
Czechoslovakia	622	337	331	321	7 055	4 793	4 621	5 200 F
Denmark	113	37	32	28	2 170	1 033	750	700 F
Finland	95	60	50	49 F	1 442	1 136	803	820 F
France	1 124	414	386	338	13 734	8 904	9 333	7 966
German Dem. Rep.	818	667	658	580 F	13 174	13 054	9 412	11 000 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	1 149	597	554	503	24 256	16 247	15 174	15 036
Hungary ²	254	137	129	119	1 715	1 430	1 488	1 350 F
Ireland	138	57	52	49 F	2 903	*1 468	*1 330	1 300 F
Italy	392	286	238	209	2 732	3 668	3 268	3 305
Netherlands	187	158	154	149	4 679	5 648	5 799	5 360 F
Norway	60	34	31	29	1 174	857	708	720 F
Poland	2 571	2 732	2 669	2 656	29 642	50 301	39 801	45 000 F
Portugal	88	112	109	110 F	1 081	1 220	1 124	1 200 F
Romania ²	209	286	290	290 F	1 638	2 036	3 741	2 760 F
Spain	358	398	377	377	3 346	5 301	4 629	5 516
Sweden	132	54	50	45	1 814	1 490	1 242	1 213
Switzerland	55	31	30	27	1 021	1 090	1 175	1 000
United Kingdom	496	271	257	237	9 443	7 482	7 173	6 550 F
Yugoslavia ³	228	329	309	328 F	1 486	2 964	2 952	2 985 F
Total	9 514	7 347	7 030	6 746	130 158	136 303	120 640	124 125
U.S.S.R.	8 574	8 064	7 894	7 590 F	80 239	96 783	92 655	88 000 F
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada ⁴	142	131	110	99	1 808	2 511	2 224	1 890
United States	662	575	563	508	10 681	14 781	14 491	13 342
Total	852	757	728	663	12 741	17 848	17 292	15 821
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	185	190	179	148	1 169	2 336	1 958	1 340
Brazil	146	214	207	250 F	699	1 583	1 434	1 700 F
Chile	48	72	80	79	461	684	836	733
Colombia	53	90	150	90	507	900	1 084	652
Peru	217	289	320	387	1 239	1 896	1 968	1 900
Total	740	1 037	1 117	1 138	4 431	8 704	8 587	7 653
ASIA								
India	227	496	514	530 F	1 547	3 913	4 640	4 750 F
Japan	210	159	156	140 F	2 451	3 611	3 273	3 020 F
Turkey	79	155	169	160 F	605	1 915	2 100	2 000
Total	758	1 278	1 317	1 303	6 062	13 357	13 944	13 599
AFRICA								
Algeria	23	42	40 F	40 F	212	262	260 F	260 F
Egypt	13	32	28	28 F	187	549	451	460 F
South Africa	57	46	50 F	50 F	230	586	650 F	640 F
Total	226	337	348	337	1 278	2 722	2 795	2 721
OCEANIA								
Australia	52	43	39	42	477	762	747	747
New Zealand	8	10	*13	13 F	130	250	*325	325 F
Total	60	53	52	58	609	1 013	1 073	1 089
WORLD TOTAL⁵	22 629	22 743	22 385	21 836	247 606	311 530	292 996	285 008
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	9 514	7 347	7 030	6 746	130 158	136 303	120 640	124 125
North America	804	706	673	607	12 490	17 293	16 716	15 233
Latin America	788	1 088	1 172	1 194	4 682	9 259	9 173	8 241
Near East	121	260	270	263	1 050	3 287	3 352	3 256
Far East	650	1 054	1 080	1 073	5 208	10 655	11 092	10 850
Africa	212	301	315	304	1 082	2 137	2 295	2 214
Oceania	60	53	52	58	609	1 013	1 073	1 089

¹ 1972, preliminary figures. - ² Main crops only. - ³ Area refers to crop grown alone, production includes crop from intercropping. - ⁴ Including estimates for Newfoundland. - ⁵ Including estimates for China.

¹ 1972, chiffres préliminaires. - ² Cultures de plein champ seulement. - ³ La superficie se rapporte à la culture simple, la production comprend la culture associée. - ⁴ Y compris des estimations pour Terre-Neuve. - ⁵ Y compris des estimations pour la Chine.

Table 3. - Sweet potatoes and yams: Area and production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970, and 1971

Tableau 3. - Patates et ignames: Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1969, 1970 et 1971

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1969	1970	1971	1948-52	1969	1970	1971
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE	11	3	4	3 F	163	40	42	47 F
Spain								
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Barbados	5	2 F	2 F	2 F	38	22 F	22 F	23 F
Cuba	¹⁹⁹ 11 F	62 F	62 F	63 F	²⁹⁰ 290	240 F	250 F	260 F
Dominican Republic	11 F	10 F	10 F	12 F	²⁹⁵ 86	86	107 F	108 F
Guadeloupe	2	3 F	3 F	2	32	32 F	32 F	29
Jamaica	16	31 F	31 F	32 F	64	^{*150} 150	^{*150} 150	160 F
Mexico	12	11	12	13	67	100	115	127
Puerto Rico	12 F	5	5	5	³⁷ 37	23	21	22
Trinidad and Tobago	3	2 F	2 F	2 F	³¹⁸ 18	18 F	18 F	19 F
United States	166	59	52	46	979	665	608	532
Total	356	216	210	209	1 806	1 514	1 501	1 460
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	33	45	44	42	329	480	438	454
Brazil	108	185	181	184 F	869	2 175	2 134	2 210 F
Paraguay	8	9	9	9	74	94	99	99
Peru	29	13	14	14	225	156	178	168
Uruguay	10	13 F	13 F	15 F	46	74	74	81 F
Venezuela	²¹⁶ 16	13	14	14	59	118	123	128
Total	225	299	294	297	1 758	3 276	3 234	3 336
ASIA								
India	³¹⁴⁶ 249	229	202	215 F	³⁸⁹⁴ 1 666	1 764	1 444	1 550 F
Indonesia	402	369	358	347	6 074	2 260	2 175	2 154
Japan	41	154	129	107	482 F	2 855	2 564	2 041
Korea, Rep. of	113	136	127	125 F	465	2 123	2 136	2 000 F
Philippines	³³⁴ 15	135	128	130 F	³⁰² 465	731	657	700 F
Ryukyu Islands	15	4	4	4	37	115	120	114
Sri Lanka	9 F	19	16	15	64 F	66	72	57
Thailand	⁴²⁸ 15	40 F	40 F	41 F	⁴¹⁵⁴ 248	248 F	250 F	260 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of		32	33	33		226	220	230
Total	1 175	1 408	1 327	1 309	10 944	12 191	11 478	10 900
AFRICA								
Burundi	97 F	117 F	181	160 F	656 F	874	1 082	1 060 F
Cameroon	35	90	98	108	136	234	328	359
Central African Republic	15 F	16 F	16 F	18 F	110 F	47	47 F	49 F
Dahomey	⁸⁵ 4	74	75	75 F	⁴⁵⁶⁷ 599	599	605	610 F
Egypt	³² 4	4	4	4	²²⁵ 4	91	85	81
Ethiopia	45 F	59	59 F	59 F	180 F	253	254 F	256 F
Ghana	²⁶⁴ 43	117	172	172	²⁴⁸² 112	1 305	1 642	909
Guinea	169	12 F	12 F	13 F	112	82 F	82 F	83 F
Ivory Coast	89	220	206	210 F	1 001	1 541	1 572	1 555
Madagascar		58	61	50	286	367	350	344
Malawi	⁵⁴³ 10	22 F	22 F	24 F	⁵⁷² 60	43 F	45 F	46 F
Mali	⁶¹ 305	7 F	7 F	8 F	⁶⁹ 972	67 F	67 F	71 F
Nigeria	²⁵ 4	1 700 F	1 800 F	1 830 F	⁶⁹ 972	12 500 F	13 500 F	13 600 F
Senegal	⁸² 50	2	2	2 F	³²⁴⁸ 26	16	12	13 F
Tanzania	80 F	34	40	42 F	326	213	310	320 F
Togo	⁴¹⁴ 57	140 F	130 F	132 F	⁴¹⁵⁶ 259	^{*1} 150	1 152 F	1 152 F
Uganda		120 F	120 F	125 F	408 F	710 F	710 F	713 F
Upper Volta		16 F	17 F	17 F	353	50 F	52 F	52 F
Zaire		53 F	53 F	54 F		350	350 F	360 F
Total	2 499	3 061	3 283	3 330	16 255	21 685	23 535	22 941
OCEANIA								
British Solomon Islands	²⁵ 21	5 F	5 F	6 F	²⁴⁸ 215	52 F	52 F	52 F
Fiji	³² 5 F	2	2	2 F	³²⁶ 72 F	15 F	16 F	16 F
Tonga		5 F	5 F	5 F		73 F	73 F	73 F
Total	10	18	18	18	108	179	184	184
WORLD TOTAL⁸	10 228	16 041	16 966	17 194	69 586	136 227	146 651	148 293
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	15	6	6	5	219	80	78	81
North America	166	59	52	46	979	665	608	532
Latin America	415	456	452	461	2 584	4 125	4 127	4 264
Near East	7	11	11	11	33	104	99	95
Far East	1 175	1 408	1 327	1 309	10 943	12 189	11 476	10 898
Africa	2 492	3 050	3 272	3 319	16 223	21 583	23 438	22 848
Oceania	10	18	18	18	108	179	184	184

¹ Average of 2 years. — ² Average of 3 years. — ³ Average of 4 years. — ⁴ 1952. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ 1950. — ⁷ Including taro and kape. — ⁸ Including estimates for China.

¹ Moyenne de 2 années. — ² Moyenne de 3 années. — ³ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁴ 1952. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ 1950. — ⁷ Y compris les taros et les « kapes ». — ⁸ Y compris des estimations pour la Chine.

Table 4. - Apples and pears: Production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971, and 1972¹Tableau 4. - Pommes et poires: Production, 1948-52, 1970, 1971 et 1972¹

Country — Pays	Apples - Pommes				Pears - Poires			
	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 ¹	1948-52	1970	1971	1972 ¹
	Thousand metric tons				Milliers de tonnes métriques			
EUROPE								
Austria	a 227 b 112	219 90	176 67	116 40	c 37 d 173	54 106	50 100	34 100 F
Belgium	278	241	272	*238	166	99	60	*58
Bulgaria	176	363	344	350 F	54	135	131	130 F
Czechoslovakia	206	232	144	200 F	80	61	31	40 F
Denmark	212	121	115	110 F	26	15	11	*13
France	a 380 b ²³ 371	1 710 2 180	1 854 1 508	1 736 1 093	c 138 d 178	494 44	552 36	470 30
German Dem. Rep.	³²⁰⁰	198	329	300 F	³¹⁰⁷	98	64	70 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 166	1 763	1 955	1 211	368	542	403	333
Greece	31	236	239	240 F	30	122	116	125 F
Hungary	⁴¹⁵⁸	661	621	620 F	⁴⁵³	80	89	90 F
Italy	741	2 062	1 698	1 719	328	1 906	1 706	1 526
Netherlands ⁵	285	450	480	*470	132	160	100	140
Poland	⁶¹³⁸	691	563	600 F	⁶⁴⁶	117	101	110 F
Portugal	36	89	95	90 F	26	55	41	45 F
Romania	⁶⁷	176	253	250 F	⁶¹⁵	54	68	65 F
Spain	a 139 b 54	443 41	480 91	600 95	70	240	401	403
Sweden	162	146	148	150 F	30	23	15	16 F
Switzerland	a 240 b 232	155 125	180 F 200 F	160 F 200 F	c 20 d 232	42 128	45 F 145	45 F 145 F
United Kingdom	a 495 b 102	530 66	488 41	*359 45 F	c 35 d 3	72 4	69 3	*51 4 F
Yugoslavia	170	277	327	*470	69	112	112	*115
Total	9 508	13 427	12 812	11 598	2 405	4 782	4 469	4 182
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada ⁷	300	406	401	388	24	40	44	46
Mexico	49	163	171	*160	15	41	*34	*35
United States ⁷	2 409	2 855	2 771	2 702	644	487	636	543
Total	2 758	3 424	3 343	3 250	683	568	714	624
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	195	446	424	512	101	94	74	98
Brazil	³⁶	15	15 F	15 F	³²⁷	57	60 F	58 F
Chile ⁷	⁸⁴⁵	*82	*93	*98	⁸⁸	21 F	22 F	22 F
Total	342	665	654	746	147	193	177	199
ASIA								
Japan	382	1 021	1 007	1 020 F	79	464	441	450 F
Korea, Rep. of	48	212	220 F	210 F	31	52	50 F	50 F
Lebanon	14	*119	*150	130 F	6	10 F	10 F	10 F
Syrian Arab Republic	6	18	22 F	20 F	2	6	6 F	6 F
Turkey	102	748	780	850	75	180	175	200
Total	558	2 213	2 284	2 315	203	762	717	756
China⁹	³¹¹⁸	400 F	400 F	410 F	³³⁹⁴	920 F	920 F	920 F
AFRICA								
South Africa	39	230 F	250 F	250 F	717	775 F	780 F	780 F
Total	61	271	297	296	26	118	118	116
OCEANIA								
Australia	199	425	442	431	66	190	188	163
New Zealand	48	148	128	125	⁶⁹	21	20	20
Total	247	573	570	556	75	211	208	183
WORLD TOTAL	13 581	20 973	20 360	19 171	3 933	7 554	7 323	6 980
REGIONAL TOTALS								
Europe	9 508	13 427	12 812	11 598	2 405	4 782	4 469	4 182
North America	2 709	3 261	3 172	3 090	668	527	680	589
Latin America	391	828	825	906	162	234	211	234
Near East	129	965	1 051	1 078	83	254	226	256
Far East	433	1 253	1 242	1 245	120	531	506	515
Africa	58	271	297	296	25	95	103	101
Oceania	247	573	570	556	75	211	208	183

a) Dessert and cooking apples. — b) Apples for cider. — c) Dessert and cooking pears. — d) Pears for perry.

¹ 1972, preliminary figures. — ² Data for apples and for pears are calculated at 98 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the total production of apples for cider and pears for perry. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Average of 3 years. — ⁵ Actual sales. — ⁶ Average of 4 years. — ⁷ Mainly for sale. — ⁸ Average of 2 years. — ⁹ Figures for pears include the following estimates for Taiwan: 1970, 20 000 F m.t.; 1971, 20 000 F m.t.; 1972, 20 000 F m.t.

a) Pomme à couteau et à cuire. — b) Pommes à cidre. — c) Poires à couteau et à cuire. — d) Poires pour le perry.

¹ 1972, chiffres préliminaires. — ² Les données pour les pommes et les poires ont été calculées sur la base d'une proportion de 98% et 2%, respectivement, de la production totale de pommes à cidre et de poires pour le perry. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Moyenne de 3 années. — ⁵ Ventes effectives. — ⁶ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁷ Principalement pour la vente. — ⁸ Moyenne de 2 années. — ⁹ Les données pour les poires comprennent les estimations suivantes pour Taiwan: 1970, 20 000 F t.m.; 1971, 20 000 F t.m.; 1972, 20 000 F t.m.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 5. - Meat: Production in selected countries
(monthly data or monthly averages)Tableau 5. - Viande: Production dans certains pays
(données ou moyennes mensuelles)

(monthly data or monthly averages)													
Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1970	1971	1971					1972			
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques													
Argentina	Beef and veal	161.3	220.5	168.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.5	17.7	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	16.2	14.2	14.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	190.0	252.5	203.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	84.1	91.8	104.7	112.3	95.0	88.0	84.3	116.9	124.0	...	...
	Pork	7.5	14.8	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	16.4	15.9	17.6	17.1	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	63.3	75.4	73.1	75.7	72.9	80.5	81.4	75.6	62.8	...	...
	Total	85.3	162.2	182.6	193.2	203.5	183.5	184.9	181.6	210.1	203.9	...	...
Austria (Com.) ¹	Beef and veal	...	12.0	12.4	12.1	13.0	13.3	12.4	11.8	11.9	12.9	12.6	10.7
	Pork	...	16.7	18.3	18.7	17.7	20.5	17.3	17.2	19.3	21.0	19.8	17.7
	Total	...	28.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	33.8	29.8	29.0	31.3	33.9	32.4	28.4
Belgium	Beef	9.4	19.3	19.9	19.2	...	...	...	...	19.2	16.7	20.3	...
	Veal	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	...	22.5	...	...	2.4	2.2	2.2	...
	Pork ³	12.0	36.0	38.6	37.5	...	239.1	...	...	40.0	35.0	43.5	...
	Total	23.1	57.9	60.8	59.0	...	61.4	...	...	61.6	53.9	66.0	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	59.5	60.8	60.3	58.5	58.0	76.7	60.2	62.9	56.6	58.7	77.5
	Pork	24.1	41.5	48.2	50.5	44.3	41.3	52.2	44.1	47.5	38.3	37.9	47.5
	Total	51.4	101.2	109.4	111.0	103.1	99.6	129.3	104.8	110.7	95.2	97.0	125.5
Denmark ^{1,4}	Beef and veal	13.3	19.7	19.2	19.5	15.4	18.7	20.1	17.4	14.8	11.8	18.5	15.0
	Pork	26.4	64.3	67.9	70.3	67.8	65.7	72.4	64.8	70.3	58.6	78.4	71.1
	Total	54.4	84.0	87.1	89.8	83.3	84.4	92.5	82.2	85.1	70.4	96.9	86.1
Finland (Ins.)	Beef	540.0	94.6	99.1	97.3	95.0	98.2	104.0	99.0	88.0	81.1	92.0	86.6
France (Ins.)	Veal	54.6	29.1	29.2	31.2	33.6	33.6	30.8	27.7	28.0	29.0	27.3	22.7
	Pork	529.4	80.7	89.5	92.9	89.5	88.3	91.3	88.4	93.7	92.1	94.1	96.1
	Mutton and lamb	54.6	9.3	10.2	70.3	10.4	11.7	11.0	11.0	10.8	11.9	13.1	10.4
	Total	88.6	213.7	228.1	231.7	228.5	231.8	237.1	226.1	220.5	214.1	226.5	215.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Beef	5,637.6	103.4	105.1	100.5	93.7	101.8	112.8	109.2	89.7	77.0	88.7	83.3
	Veal	6,76.5	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.5	7.0	5.5
	Pork	6,749.7	184.8	196.9	188.0	175.2	185.4	180.6	193.1	189.4	178.0	180.8	183.5
	Total	93.8	295.8	309.7	296.7	276.2	295.2	300.8	309.8	286.1	261.4	277.6	273.5
Hungary (Com.)	Beef and veal	...	25.1	32.0	30.4	33.4	29.8	32.1	36.6	35.6	38.2	35.6	35.8
Italy ⁸	Beef and veal	19.6	66.7	67.7	68.9	68.4	71.8	69.8	65.6	66.8	62.8	...	...
	Pork ⁹	15.9	39.2	42.9	25.3	25.1	22.8	33.5	34.3	27.7	28.1	...	...
	Total	38.2	109.8	114.5	98.6	96.5	98.1	106.7	103.4	97.6	93.6	...	...
Japan (Ins.)	Beef and veal	5.1	23.2	24.7	22.3	23.8	25.5	24.9	25.7	...	...	...	...
	Pork	3.8	61.2	70.3	70.6	70.3	66.3	69.3	70.9	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Malaysia (Com.)	Total	2.1	5.8	...	5.6	5.5	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	Beef and veal	10.8	27.2	26.9	26.3	29.1	30.1	29.4	26.5	...	...	...	...
	Pork ⁹	17.2	56.0	63.2	61.3	60.0	65.8	63.7	65.3	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	...
	Total	28.5	84.1	91.1	88.3	90.0	97.0	94.4	93.1	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	1015.7	32.8	...	46.1	...	222.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	103.3	3.4	...	3.7	...	23.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	1027.1	44.8	...	44.7	...	212.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	46.1	81.0	...	94.5	...	237.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland (Ins.) ^{4,11}	Beef and veal	...	34.1	33.7	32.5	...	...	...	...	26.7	...	...	...
	Pork	...	73.9	81.0	97.1	...	270.1	...	...	120.4	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	0.5	0.6	0.4	...	20.7	...	...	0.6	...	...	...
	Total	...	108.5	115.3	130.0	...	2107.1	...	...	147.7	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.5	5.8	7.2	6.5
	Pork	...	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.6
	Total	...	12.0	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.6	12.7	12.6	11.3	11.4	13.5	13.0
Romania (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	35.4	...	34.2	27.1	30.9	39.6	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Beef and veal	8.5	25.6	27.0	26.3	29.2	29.8	28.2	25.3	24.7	25.3	26.8	26.6
	Pork	12.2	41.0	39.6	33.0	27.6	26.0	25.3	29.1	29.2	27.7	29.2	29.9
	Mutton and lamb	6.5	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.0	11.0	12.4	12.7	12.5	11.2
	Total	27.2	78.5	78.1	72.2	69.6	68.4	65.5	65.4	66.3	65.7	68.5	67.7
Sweden (Com.) ¹²	Beef and veal	22.1	32.6	32.7	31.8	31.5	31.6	35.6	33.3	33.4	30.7	32.8	34.0
Switzerland (Com.)	Beef and veal	136.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	8.8	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.5	9.4	10.2	9.8
	Pork	137.0	15.9	17.0	17.4	16.6	18.4	16.2	16.5	18.8	19.1	18.8	17.2
	Total	1313.8	27.3	28.4	28.7	25.4	29.3	27.3	26.9	29.4	28.7	29.0	27.2
United Kingdom ³	Beef and veal	49.0	79.0	79.5	73.0	75.5	68.7	73.3	98.2	72.7	75.5	71.0	75.9
	Pork	24.7	76.6	83.3	81.8	87.8	75.5	77.7	97.5	80.4	86.8	72.9	77.8
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	18.9	19.0	14.8	20.7	19.1	21.8	26.6	13.0	21.3	20.4	24.2
	Total	85.6	174.5	181.8	169.6	184.0	163.3	172.8	222.3	166.1	183.6	164.3	177.9
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	812.1	819.9	823.4	838.7	831.9	857.3	827.3	840.5	765.7	900.4	854.1
	Veal	43.5	21.1	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.1	20.4	19.5	15.6	15.0	17.2	15.4
	Pork	357.3	500.7	552.0	556.5	478.1	522.5	554.3	550.7	511.7	409.1	494.0	486.2
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	20.4	20.7	20.1	18.6	18.6	21.3	21.8	19.5	16.8	19.5	20.0
	Total	764.3	1 354.3	1 412.1	1 419.5	1 354.9	1 392.1	1 453.3	1 419.3	1 387.3	1 206.6	1 431.1	1 375.7

COM = Commercial production, excluding farm slaughter.

INS = Inspected production, i.e., from animals slaughtered under governmental supervision.

Unless otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham as pig meat equivalent), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow and offals. They refer to meat from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries of the countries listed irrespective of the origin of the animals.

¹ Including slaughter fats and edible offals. — ² Average for quarter. — ³ Excluding meat from farm slaughter. — ⁴ Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ Commercial. — ⁷ Average of 4 years. — ⁸ 1948-52, communes of more than 5 000 inhabitants; from 1969 all communes. — ⁹ Including lard. — ¹⁰ Average of 3 years. — ¹¹ Including slaughter fats. — ¹² Including meat equivalent of exported live pigs. — ¹³ Total production.

COM = Production commerciale, à l'exclusion de l'abattage familial.

INS = Production soumise à inspection, c'est-à-dire des animaux abattus sous contrôle officiel.

Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage familial.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris l'équivalent en viande de porc du bacon et du jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Les données sont exprimées en poids carcasse parée; elles ne comprennent pas le saindoux, le suif ni les abats. Ce tableau indique les quantités de viande provenant des animaux abattus sur le territoire des pays énumérés, quelle que soit l'origine de l'animal.

¹ Y compris les graisses d'abattage et les abats comestibles. — ² Moyenne pour le trimestre. — ³ Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme. — ⁴ Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — ⁵ 1949. — ⁶ Commerciale. — ⁷ Moyenne de 4 années. — ⁸ 1948-52, communes de plus de 5 000 habitants; depuis 1969, toutes les communes. — ⁹ Y compris le saindoux. — ¹⁰ Moyenne de 3 années. — ¹¹ Y compris les graisses d'abattage. — ¹² Y compris l'équivalent en viande des porcs exportés sur pied. — ¹³ Production totale.

Table 6A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries
(monthly data or monthly averages)Tableau 6A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains
pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Percent- age of total produc- tion ¹	1948-52	1970	1971	1971					1972			
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX
	Percent	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques											
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE													
<i>Total milk - Production totale</i>													
Australia	—	458	643	610	341	417	612	744	879	351	408	577	...
Austria ²	—	167	275	263	267	290	280	269	264	292	296	283	269
Canada	—	588	690	670	787	838	771	721	670	795	837	787	737
Czechoslovakia ²	—	³ 266	399	410	439	488	476	438	402	449	492	486	455
Denmark	—	410	386	380	457	422	379	342	338	477	439	396	349
France	—	...	2 217	2 248	2 688	2 590	2 425	2 216	2 102	2 827	2 737	2 556	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ²	—	1 079	1 824	1 763	2 043	1 931	1 796	1 583	1 521	2 029	1 941	1 832	1 630
Japan	—	³ 31	397	402	438	432	415	390	386	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	—	³ 393	480	565	171	143	491	736	893	...	...	...	...
United States	—	4 359	4 439	4 485	4 909	4 679	4 492	4 248	4 272	4 987	4 764	4 565	4 306
<i>Delivered milk - Livraisons de lait</i>													
Finland	85	99	233	233	274	292	272	233	199	280	284	273	233
German Dem. Rep.	91	⁴ 310	541	548	629	637	588	536	529	663	656	623	...
Netherlands	99	369	686	699	901	868	789	650	567	942	912	842	711
Norway	94	77	133	137	162	142	127	119	116	168	142	131	...
Sweden	93	306	229	225	261	251	239	214	199	274	255	246	223
Switzerland	77	141	207	210	238	241	230	210	198	258	250	241	220
United Kingdom	98	689	1 034	1 061	1 222	1 112	1 053	1 019	1 045	1 297	1 208	1 135	1 088
BUTTER - BEURRE													
Argentina	100	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.4	...	...	...
Australia	100	13.3	17.8	16.3	6.6	9.0	15.9	20.8	25.7	6.9	9.2	...	...
Austria	88	1.4	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8
Belgium	73	² 2.4	5.6	5.2	6.9	7.7	7.3	5.9	4.6	8.1	8.6	7.9	...
Canada	100	10.4	12.7	11.2	14.9	16.6	14.4	12.7	10.8	15.0	16.8	15.2	13.3
Czechoslovakia	100	² 2.8	7.2	7.6	8.0	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.8	10.2	10.5	...
Denmark	100	13.0	10.9	10.3	12.0	10.8	10.4	9.9	9.9	13.8	12.1	10.7	9.9
Finland	100	2.8	7.2	7.0	8.5	9.8	8.8	7.6	5.8	8.9	8.5	8.7	7.1
France	88	...	37.3	36.8	45.9	44.7	42.1	36.8	34.8	54.1	54.2	50.1	...
German Dem. Rep. ⁵	100	⁶ 6.8	18.0	18.7	22.1	21.3	20.6	19.1	18.8	24.0	22.9	23.0	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	98	⁴ 20.3	41.1	38.5	46.1	40.5	37.7	33.1	30.8	48.0	42.0	41.4	36.7
Hungary	100	³ 0.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Ireland ⁶	95	2.1	5.9	6.1	9.0	10.7	9.8	8.2	6.4	7.7	...	...	...
Japan	100	0.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	100	6.8	10.1	11.9	14.4	12.0	12.7	9.9	8.5	17.8	17.7	16.6	14.4
New Zealand	100	14.7	18.5	19.3	5.9	2.8	14.8	25.6	34.2	8.5	3.6	15.1	...
Norway	94	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.1	...
Poland	63	³ 3.9	10.5	10.7	11.7	14.7	12.2	12.8	12.0	14.3	17.4	16.8	17.2
Portugal	100	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Sweden	99	8.3	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.8	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.6
Switzerland	90	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.4
United Kingdom	98	0.8	5.3	5.4	9.0	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	11.5	8.5	8.0	7.0
United States	100	48.4	43.0	43.2	52.1	40.9	36.1	31.3	36.0	51.5	40.6	...	29.6
CHEESE - FROMAGE													
Argentina	100	7.9	13.9	16.1	15.0	14.1	15.9	15.7	16.6	16.3	...	...	...
Australia	100	3.7	6.5	6.4	3.2	4.3	6.5	8.2	10.3	3.5	4.3	5.1	...
Austria	77	0.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4
Belgium	97	1.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	...
Canada	100	3.5	8.0	9.1	10.0	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.4	11.5	10.8	11.0
Denmark	100	5.8	9.3	10.0	10.7	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.1	11.8	10.9	10.6	10.5
Finland	100	1.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.1
France	93	...	61.6	63.9	67.4	67.4	65.5	68.9	66.2	73.8	71.2	73.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ⁷	39	11.4	16.1	16.8	16.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	18.1	18.6	18.4	18.9	19.6
Hungary	49	...	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8
Japan	100	³ 0.02	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	99	10.8	23.0	26.6	27.2	27.2	27.6	27.6	28.0	28.6	27.2	28.0	26.8
New Zealand	100	8.4	8.6	8.6	3.4	0.3	5.1	11.1	14.4	3.6	0.3	6.0	...
Norway	100	2.1	4.4	4.0	5.6	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	5.8	4.8	4.5	...
Portugal	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	...	...
Sweden	100	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5
Switzerland	98	4.2	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.4	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.5
United Kingdom ⁸	100	3.8	10.8	13.0	15.7	13.9	13.1	12.5	13.9	18.4	16.6	15.0	15.2
United States ⁹	100	44.0	83.3	90.0	102.3	95.7	90.2	82.2	83.8	112.0	107.9	...	90.6

¹ Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1970. — ² Including milk sucked by young animals. — ³ Average 1950-52. — ⁴ Average 1951-52. — ⁵ Beginning 1958, including farm butter. — ⁶ Production of cooperative creameries only. — ⁷ Factory production, excluding cottage cheese. — ⁸ Including farm cheese. — ⁹ Excluding cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese.

¹ Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1970. — ² Y compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux. — ³ Moyenne 1950-52. — ⁴ Moyenne 1951-52. — ⁵ Depuis 1958, y compris le beurre de ferme. — ⁶ Production des beurrieres coopératives seulement. — ⁷ Production industrielle, à l'exclusion du « cottage cheese ». — ⁸ Y compris le fromage de ferme. — ⁹ A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 6B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6B. - Autres produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country Produit et pays	Unit Unité	1948-52	1970	1971	1971					1972			
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX
CONDENSED AND EVAPO- RATED MILK - LAIT CON- DENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ													
Argentina	M.T.	541	670	808	800	510	1 016	816	1 027	703	...	...	...
Australia	M.T.	4 167	5 688	7 348	2 906	3 965	9 009	10 871	11 237	2 376	...	...	...
Whole	M.T.	...	1 044	855	475	465	814	1 096	1 336	849	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	1333	1 549	...	*2 100	...	...	...	...	...	4 167	6 210	...
Belgium	M.T.	11 000	10 308	10 599	13 287	12 957	10 899	11 970	10 781	12 397	11 104	10 846	10 169
Canada	M.T.	583	546	707	718	1 057	955	841	706	1 086	1 369	1 133	1 087
Whole	M.T.	...	16 509	16 355	20 814	20 182	18 787	17 952	14 192	20 120	20 754	15 100	...
France	M.T.	6 000	35 833	38 030	43 669	40 223	36 592	33 050	30 266	45 464	38 916	35 064	29 616
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	M.T.	1 083	220	243	272	239	265	245	207	281	231	264	269
Whole	M.T.	1 372	4 084	4 058	5 493	3 180	3 005	2 302	2 152	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	...	2 250	2 080	2 540	1 605	1 781	1 155	909	...	...	...	...
Japan	M.T.	12 000	39 600	39 900	43 300	40 700	40 500	37 700	34 600	41 600	36 500	35 100	37 900
Netherlands	M.T.	1 000	1 700	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 000	2 000	1 300	1 500	800	1 200	1 400
Whole	M.T.	2 000	2 128	3 045	657	71	2 062	5 476	2 469	1 822	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	M.T.	9 000	15 600	14 900	19 700	16 800	17 100	14 100	14 300	17 900	13 200	12 700	10 000
Whole	M.T.	...	1 500	1 400	2 100	1 400	900	900	1 400	2 200	1 800	1 100	800
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	M.T.	115 000	47 942	46 697	59 299	52 526	47 990	38 328	36 060	54 517	49 602	...	38 856
Whole	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC													
Argentina	M.T.	527	2 069	3 112	2 106	2 493	2 831	3 282	3 918	3 697	...	...	...
Australia	M.T.	2 000	2 031	2 359	807	1 160	2 404	3 122	4 170	1 063	...	...	...
Whole	M.T.	1 000	7 946	7 331	2 648	3 306	6 860	10 005	12 714	3 728	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	263	1 503	1 243	531	826	1 234	1 538	1 724	581	...	...	...
Buttermilk and whey	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	M.T.	...	1 733	1 198	1 215	1 212	1 222	1 758	1 552	1 281	1 343	720	947
Whole	M.T.	...	2 409	2 812	3 120	3 290	2 795	3 142	3 232	3 940	3 437	3 540	3 878
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	M.T.	135	1 418	1 412	1 413	1 230	1 361	1 989	2 749	2 451	2 813	2 653	...
Whole	M.T.	11 000	8 594	9 115	14 188	15 106	12 735	9 449	6 618	13 495	14 656	12 686	...
Skim	M.T.	2 000	13 668	11 405	16 808	19 215	15 595	12 716	10 149	17 883	20 667	17 735	16 276
Canada	M.T.	166	441	307	381	464	410	346	290	397	484	377	371
Whole	M.T.	...	1 642	1 993	2 115	2 214	2 056	2 191	2 194	2 018	2 233	2 270	1 978
Skim	M.T.	...	2 094	2 046	2 950	2 319	1 892	919	1 403	3 054	4 148	1 483	1 803
Whey	M.T.	...	3 284	4 365	5 978	7 949	6 675	5 333	2 494	6 061	5 251	6 407	4 219
Finland	M.T.	...	1 006	1 181	1 152	1 245	1 439	1 250	1 231	1 428	1 463	1 563	1 552
Whole	M.T.	...	1 997	2 143	2 643	2 358	2 327	1 902	2 343	3 281	3 815	...	...
Skim	M.T.	...	52 888	50 718	70 974	65 352	58 337	46 465	44 049	76 841	79 136	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	...	970	1 113	1 431	1 387	1 102	1 178	1 302	2 240	2 199	...	...
Whey	M.T.	...	6 633	9 543	9 543	9 303	10 139	10 303	10 811	12 465	12 049	13 600	...
France	M.T.	911	2 491	2 557	2 960	2 745	2 365	2 016	2 233	3 879	3 492	2 580	2 012
Whole	M.T.	1 000	28 676	28 102	42 321	32 486	26 483	19 831	16 224	48 830	39 782	40 480	32 152
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	M.T.	777	7 963	8 447	8 321	8 900	8 365	8 160	7 717	...	...	...	...
Whole	M.T.	518	5 812	5 753	6 683	6 412	6 722	6 119	6 484	...	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	M.T.	1 000	3 500	6 700	9 100	9 600	8 200	4 700	2 100	10 100	10 300	8 300	4 700
Whole	M.T.	2 000	7 900	10 700	17 300	14 700	5 700	4 000	700	16 000	16 500	13 600	9 900
Skim	M.T.	...	15 300	21 500	23 200	24 700	24 500	21 500	19 300	21 200	25 600	24 100	21 600
Buttermilk	M.T.	438	189	210	225	225	229	229	232	237	226	232	222
Whey	M.T.	2 000	9 554	14 161	2 350	772	11 450	30 358	26 782	6 570	...	...	...
New Zealand	M.T.	363	1 529	1 760	587	224	1 676	2 510	3 150	932	...	...	...
Whole	M.T.	12	224	66	192	51	9	20	22	73	29	...	...
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	M.T.	583	208	203	286	343	52	102	74	245	249	202	231
Sweden	M.T.	333	2 904	3 485	5 835	5 327	4 322	2 868	1 726	6 983	5 619	4 287	3 292
Switzerland	M.T.	368	933	1 062	1 251	1 151	1 126	1 384	1 256	1 334	1 219	1 367	1 224
Whole	M.T.	152	1 872	1 763	2 372	2 431	1 797	1 334	1 074	3 365	3 030	2 319	1 995
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	M.T.	2 000	7 800	9 000	15 900	9 800	8 900	8 100	6 800	20 700	17 400	15 300	12 800
Whole	M.T.	...	1 000	1 100	1 400	1 100	1 000	900	1 000	1 300	1 600	1 300	1 300
Skim	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	M.T.	5 000	2 599	2 941	4 037	2 131	2 540	2 404	2 948	3 626	1 972	...	2 449
Whole	M.T.	31 000	54 537	55 700	72 825	62 278	53 320	41 821	42 393	66 818	57 791	...	34 911
Skim	M.T.	...	2 250	2 113	2 540	1 905	1 633	1 406	1 588	2 336	1 685	...	1 276
Buttermilk	M.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE													
Argentina	M.T.	...	805	866	636	606	647	644	879	1 126	...	...	...
Australia	M.T.	...	2 360	2 524	633	1 491	2 815	3 770	4 663	731	...	...	...
Canada	M.T.	169	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	M.T.	...	1 181	1 559	1 958	2 383	2 044	1 753	1 644	2 527	2 818	...	...
New Zealand	M.T.	3698	4 527	3 742	1 725	396	2 652	3 972	6 645	1 131	...	...	...

¹ Average of 3 years. — ² Condensed and powdered milk. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Case goods, including canned sweetened and condensed milk. — ⁵ For human consumption. — ⁶ Excludes milk fed to young animals.

¹ Moyenne de 3 années. — ² Lait condensé et en poudre. — ³ 1952. — ⁴ Marchandise emballée, y compris le lait sucré et condensé en boîte. — ⁵ Pour la consommation humaine. — ⁶ Non compris le lait utilisé pour l'élevage.

Table 7. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 7. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	8.5	17.7	39.4	15.2	21.0	21.5	29.6	1.4	4.1	4.2	10.6	1.6	2.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	42.1	139.8	166.7	3.1	9.0	53.3	77.3	11.3	31.1	67.7	94.8	29.0	57.1
Denmark	27.8	31.9	47.2	11.7	16.5	18.3	35.5	14.1	16.5	17.8	28.9	7.4	10.7
France	242.1	311.3	557.1	91.6	169.0	210.6	377.9	42.6	95.0	159.5	425.0	201.8	338.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10.1	10.8	16.7	5.5	11.0	14.6	21.3	7.3	17.4	24.0	35.3	4.3	9.6
Greece	6.7	6.8	6.8	0.7	23.9	25.7	25.7	0.2	8.0	9.1	9.1	—	...
Ireland	19.0	20.1	55.8	15.3	15.6	16.5	38.5	11.9	12.5	13.9	45.1	12.8	12.8
Italy	194.2	209.6	210.7	2.5	128.4	253.7	255.3	4.3	168.3	232.6	233.6	44.6	184.7
Netherlands	550.2	623.7	1 017.7	283.3	480.3	539.3	939.1	*300.5	492.6	*554.0	893.5	336.3	577.0
Portugal	2.0	5.8	7.1	0.6	6.5	12.4	13.1	1.2	3.0	5.6	6.8	...	...
Spain	56.0	59.1	59.5	18.7	122.4	139.8	147.9	10.8	89.7	97.4	101.3	12.6	88.5
Switzerland	38.2	38.3	89.5	17.0	25.0	25.1	76.5	16.8	24.7	24.7	74.9	17.6	21.1
United Kingdom ¹	30.8	30.8	61.1	45.2	52.6	54.5	99.2	41.2	53.9	54.2	81.8	43.9	56.1
Total	1 227.7	1 505.7	2 335.3	510.4	1 081.2	1 385.3	2 136.9	463.6	1 016.8	1 624.7	2 040.7	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	116.2	126.2	204.4	76.8	115.8	117.3	180.1	28.2	58.9	62.0	122.3	29.3	47.7
United States	68.6	109.9	122.1	10.5	81.2	132.8	141.0	14.3	73.1	123.2	130.8	9.3	...
Total	184.8	236.1	326.5	87.3	197.0	250.1	321.1	42.5	132.0	185.2	253.1	38.6	...
ASIA													
Cyprus	114.7	114.9	118.9	6.2	154.9	158.5	160.6	10.3	148.4	149.6	150.8	*10.1	144.3
Hong Kong ²	5.8	10.6	11.0	2.5	4.7	8.6	9.3	3.2	5.8	10.8	12.1	3.6	...
Japan	3.3	5.0	8.7	0.1	0.1	2.1	5.2	0.8	0.9	2.8	5.4	1.3	1.5
Total	123.8	130.5	138.6	8.8	159.7	169.2	175.1	14.3	155.1	163.2	168.3	15.0	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	79.2	80.6	80.9	27.4	87.0	90.2	90.3	8.1	53.8	59.1	61.4	11.4	...
Morocco	48.0	48.1	49.1	27.4	64.8	65.7	65.9	20.5	68.9	*69.0	69.4	...	...
South Africa	8.8	10.1	11.5	6.6	13.2	14.5	15.3	6.0	10.2	11.3	11.9	3.4	6.6
Total	136.0	138.8	141.5	61.4	165.0	170.4	171.5	34.6	132.9	139.4	142.7	...	...
OCEANIA													
New Zealand	3.8	6.4	7.5	2.2	6.3	12.8	16.6	0.9	2.8	4.1	4.3	...	...
Total	1 676	2 018	2 949	670	1 609	1 988	2 821	556	1 440	1 757	2 609	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
EUROPE													
Austria	14.7	14.7	17.0	0.7	15.0	15.1	33.8	1.9	24.9	25.0	28.7	3.7	24.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	113.3	117.9	183.1	51.4	79.0	97.2	147.0	33.7	69.4	77.3	138.9	62.7	121.4
France	131.8	134.4	175.9	30.3	168.4	176.5	230.4	41.9	137.9	139.1	170.3	36.7	124.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	586.3	716.3	956.6	184.7	560.6	665.0	876.9	172.6	559.6	650.0	905.3	227.8	708.4
Greece	26.0	27.1	32.3	12.0	16.0	16.0	20.5	0.4	5.3	5.3	6.5	1.3	...
Italy	181.1	198.2	395.4	119.0	159.2	170.6	362.6	115.3	154.3	166.2	337.6	111.8	146.5
Netherlands	15.8	64.9	73.1	7.6	34.5	85.4	89.8	*14.5	24.5	*43.3	61.8	21.7	49.5
Portugal	33.1	33.3	42.4	14.1	19.1	20.7	22.0	11.8	13.8	14.0	17.5	21.7	41.8
Spain	99.3	99.6	132.7	26.4	26.7	30.4	67.4	31.4	32.6	32.9	63.7	76.9	123.8
Sweden	8.7	12.8	38.3	38.1	90.6	95.2	95.3	0.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	1.7	15.5
Switzerland	8.6	9.1	13.7	1.5	7.6	8.1	11.7	0.8	4.3	4.9	7.3	1.7	6.5
United Kingdom	237.8	251.8	259.9	25.1	289.0	302.0	308.8	20.4	261.3	264.1	270.4	30.9	*273.8
Total	1 456.5	1 680.1	2 320.4	510.9	1 465.7	1 682.2	2 266.2	445.3	1 295.0	1 429.4	2 015.2	598.6	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	46.4	88.4	92.1	7.6	52.9	96.4	101.5	9.5	46.4	91.9	96.2	5.8	47.7
United States	84.5	87.7	106.5	37.2	61.7	61.8	78.2	18.6	42.4	43.1	99.5	12.8	...
Total	130.9	176.1	198.6	44.8	114.6	158.2	179.7	28.1	88.8	135.0	195.7	18.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	2.5	3.0	17.2	2.5	2.6	*3.2	11.4	—	*1.2	*5.0	7.5	...	...
Uruguay ³	*3.0	3.6	9.3	—	0.1	1.7	8.7	—	0.2	1.7	...	...	...
Venezuela	11.2	11.2	21.6	6.6	14.2	15.2	19.3	4.2	8.5	8.5	14.3	...	...
Total	16.7	18.0	48.1	9.1	16.9	20.1	39.4	4.2	9.9	15.2	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 7. - Potatoes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72
(concluded)

Tableau 7. - Pommes de terre: Commerce, données
cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72 (fin)

Country — Pays	1969			1970				1971				1972	
	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)													
ASIA													
Cyprus ³	4.9	4.9	17.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	12.6	5.7	5.7
Hong Kong	13.2	21.9	24.4	5.7	11.3	20.7	26.1	6.2	13.7	22.2	28.3	6.3	...
Iraq	11.4	14.2	22.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	5.2	3.2	5.4	13.7	18.5	...	...
Jordan	6.3	10.8	15.0	3.5	6.3	9.7	16.1	5.3	9.0	12.7	17.9	...	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	10.4	16.7	22.7	5.1	9.8	15.3	21.8	5.6	10.8	16.6	22.8	...	...
Singapore	18.2	27.9	34.4	7.7	14.7	25.2	32.0	8.3	16.4	23.1	31.2	6.1	...
Syrian Arab Republic ⁴	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	6.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	...	...
Total	68.9	100.9	140.6	29.8	57.6	81.5	113.0	42.2	70.9	103.9	140.0	...	...
AFRICA													
Egypt	3.9	3.9	16.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	18.6	3.4	8.0	8.0	23.7	12.5	...
Morocco	8.5	9.4	23.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	24.9	8.2	8.2	...	...	...	...
South Africa	2.2	2.2	6.5	1.8	1.8	4.6	12.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	4.1	0.3	0.3
Tunisia	3.7	3.7	9.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.7	3.5	...
Total	18.3	19.2	55.8	19.8	19.8	22.6	62.7	15.4	20.0	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1 691	1 994	2 764	614	1 669	1 964	2 661	535	1 485	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

¹ Prior to 1970 data refer to seed potatoes only. — ² Re-exports only. —
³ Data exclude potatoes for consumption. — ⁴ Potatoes for consumption only.

¹ Avant 1970, les chiffres se rapportent uniquement aux pommes de terre à semence. — ² Réexportations seulement. — ³ Les données ne comprennent pas les pommes de terre pour la consommation. — ⁴ Pommes de terre pour la consommation seulement.

Table 8. - Oranges, tangerines, and clementines: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 8. - Oranges, mandarines et clémentines: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969				1970				1971				1972	
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EUROPE														
Greece	40.4	41.4	41.4	126.0	39.1	39.6	39.6	99.5	39.4	39.9	39.9	81.7	33.4	...
Italy	137.4	177.0	177.6	198.5	122.8	175.3	175.7	193.7	108.3	123.3	123.4	145.9	107.0	131.8
Spain	452.5	660.4	707.3	1 029.3	622.4	1 041.9	1 131.3	1 441.2	609.8	857.3	906.4	194.9	669.1	958.8
Total	630.3	878.8	926.3	1 353.8	784.3	1 256.8	1 346.6	1 734.4	757.5	1 020.5	1 069.7	422.5	809.5	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Mexico	14.7	23.4	24.3	52.4	8.5	12.9	14.5	50.2	11.2	23.0	29.5	61.4	6.2	14.4
United States	64.4	162.7	237.4	280.1	68.0	160.3	244.5	265.8	67.1	152.2	204.6	256.6	78.3	...
Total	79.1	186.1	261.7	332.5	76.5	173.2	259.0	316.0	78.3	175.2	234.1	318.0	84.5	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	—	8.2	54.2	57.0	—	10.8	49.5	51.3	—	*13.2	59.0	65.6	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	59.5	81.7	81.8	87.5	46.6	72.5	72.5	77.6	78.4	126.8	126.8	136.6	*73.8	109.9
Israel	361.9	483.7	483.7	549.0	386.6	529.4	529.4	590.0	398.1	481.2	543.5	635.5	402.6	510.6
Lebanon	44.1	58.7	59.6	86.6	44.3	59.1	61.2	93.6	61.3	94.2	99.4	128.7	...	...
Total	465.5	624.1	625.1	723.1	477.5	661.0	663.1	761.2	537.8	702.2	769.7	900.8	...	...
AFRICA														
Morocco	229.8	371.7	371.8	548.1	226.1	405.0	411.1	599.9	193.0	370.2	*378.2	525.9	...	...
South Africa	0.1	84.8	230.0	234.5	0.1	96.3	188.3	200.0	0.1	61.3	204.6	213.4	0.6	66.8
Tunisia	16.5	32.1	33.8	42.6	15.2	19.8	22.3	28.5	16.3	18.0	18.1	27.6	16.4	...
Total	246.4	488.6	635.6	825.2	241.4	521.1	621.7	828.7	209.4	449.5	600.9	766.9	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1 421	2 186	2 503	3 292	1 580	2 623	2 940	3 692	1 583	2 361	2 733	2 474	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	48.7	64.5	66.8	93.0	54.1	73.8	76.0	105.3	47.9	61.4	63.7	92.5	47.5	63.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	61.1	103.3	126.7	173.6	65.8	123.5	159.7	187.4	58.0	97.5	122.5	170.8	78.7	131.9
Denmark	21.0	28.2	31.1	45.3	20.0	26.9	29.3	44.6	18.5	24.2	26.6	40.8	17.8	24.8
France	330.2	526.4	576.4	812.8	276.2	483.5	534.8	750.6	*295.1	*475.3	*537.0	735.6	*296.3	*499.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	378.3	511.8	534.8	819.7	440.5	619.1	651.2	945.3	375.6	506.1	538.8	824.6	377.6	529.5
Ireland	4.6	13.1	16.9	20.7	6.8	11.3	17.1	20.6	6.7	13.5	17.4	20.6	9.6	16.9
Netherlands	99.5	163.6	207.4	263.7	97.0	189.3	232.9	289.1	*88.2	166.8	*234.5	292.7	113.9	205.8
Norway	24.0	39.8	48.2	60.9	26.2	43.9	52.7	67.1	24.4	39.0	46.7	60.5	25.9	39.8
Sweden	58.9	73.6	79.3	112.7	61.1	77.0	81.2	115.4	55.3	69.8	73.6	109.4	53.2	69.6
Switzerland	43.9	64.0	68.2	99.7	45.9	67.3	70.6	103.9	43.8	60.5	63.8	97.8	41.9	62.0
United Kingdom	166.7	267.3	336.2	421.9	189.0	326.7	379.3	461.4	193.9	284.7	351.3	455.0	187.8	285.7
Yugoslavia	32.2	47.1	47.1	58.7	24.0	50.5	53.1	66.4	32.0	57.7	58.3	75.2	...	...
Total	1 269.1	1 902.7	2 139.1	2 982.7	1 306.6	2 092.8	2 337.0	3 157.1	1 239.4	1 856.5	2 134.2	2 975.5	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	57.3	108.5	144.9	201.0	56.6	109.0	143.0	201.3	61.7	112.6	144.8	200.0	58.6	112.3
ASIA														
Hong Kong	24.9	40.3	55.7	78.8	34.1	50.8	70.6	99.8	35.6	54.7	75.5	106.7	34.9	...
Malaysia	6.3	8.5	10.3	12.7	5.1	7.4	9.6	12.5	5.5	7.4	9.6	11.9	...	...
West Malaysia	16.7	23.5	26.1	32.1	15.4	22.1	26.7	35.7	17.4	23.4	28.3	36.5	16.8	...
Singapore	26.5	31.6	31.7	46.3	30.3	42.2	42.6	64.5	46.2	63.2	*63.5	82.3	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74.4	103.9	123.8	169.9	84.9	122.5	149.5	212.5	104.7	148.7	176.9	237.4	...	...
OCEANIA														
New Zealand	4.9	6.3	9.8	14.7	3.0	5.8	8.4	11.4	7.9	8.7	11.4	15.3	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1 406	2 121	2 418	3 368	1 451	2 330	2 638	3 582	1 414	2 127	2 467	3 428	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 9. - Lemons and limes: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1969-72

Tableau 9. - Citrons et limes: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1969-72

Country — Pays	1969				1970				1971				1972	
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	4.2	4.8	5.6	38.0	26.0	26.9	27.3	63.0	22.5	23.2	23.7	59.3	23.3	...
Italy	144.2	271.6	325.0	410.8	109.0	189.9	244.2	314.6	108.3	217.7	269.4	348.7	101.5	212.6
Spain	1.7	6.4	21.0	27.5	14.0	42.2	69.5	90.2	17.9	26.1	46.0	51.7	4.6	17.0
Total	150.1	282.8	351.6	476.3	149.0	259.0	341.0	467.8	148.7	267.0	339.1	459.7	129.4	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Mexico	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	—	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8
United States	23.2	54.6	86.6	107.6	25.1	67.0	105.2	128.4	27.2	65.3	108.3	136.7	29.9	...
Total	23.2	54.8	86.8	107.9	25.2	67.6	106.0	129.2	27.2	65.8	109.0	137.6	30.3	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	3.4	3.6	5.2	15.2	3.0	3.3	4.6	20.2	8.2	8.6	9.1	21.6	*4.2	4.9
Israel	9.2	10.1	10.1	18.2	10.8	12.2	12.2	19.9	9.5	12.7	13.1	18.8	8.1	...
Lebanon	19.0	32.0	34.6	39.2	14.0	27.8	31.3	39.7	12.8	31.0	34.6	41.3	...	...
Turkey	6.4	6.4	13.2	24.4	1.6	1.6	6.2	22.9	11.5	12.4	*13.0	42.0	...	...
Total	38.0	52.1	63.1	97.0	29.4	44.9	54.3	102.7	42.0	64.7	69.8	123.7	...	...
AFRICA														
Morocco	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.6	0.7	0.8	*1.2	1.8	...	...
Tunisia	1.2	2.0	2.7	3.4	—	—	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.4	...
Total	2.2	3.3	4.1	5.4	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.6	1.3	2.1	2.6	3.4	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	214	393	506	687	205	373	503	703	219	400	521	724	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	7.5	14.1	18.8	24.6	8.0	13.4	18.4	24.9	7.6	13.8	18.7	25.5	6.4	12.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.8	9.2	12.5	17.5	4.8	9.3	12.8	17.1	4.8	9.3	13.5	18.7	4.6	9.1
Denmark	1.7	3.4	5.0	6.6	1.8	3.1	5.1	6.8	1.9	3.5	4.9	6.6	1.7	3.1
France	*30.6	*59.3	*81.7	102.0	*30.0	*58.3	*80.2	96.3	*39.6	*63.8	*72.0	101.7	*32.6	*46.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	36.2	76.3	97.6	131.3	38.1	73.7	96.2	128.5	34.3	70.0	93.4	127.1	31.6	64.4
Netherlands	3.7	6.2	8.8	11.9	3.4	6.1	9.3	12.3	4.2	7.5	10.9	15.1	4.1	7.7
Sweden	1.6	3.4	5.0	6.6	2.0	3.3	4.8	6.3	1.9	3.3	4.7	6.2	1.8	3.4
Switzerland	4.9	10.5	14.4	18.5	8.6	9.9	13.8	17.9	4.7	9.4	13.3	17.6	4.5	9.0
United Kingdom	10.9	18.8	24.7	33.7	11.0	19.9	27.2	37.6	11.1	21.2	29.2	38.5	11.5	21.1
Yugoslavia	11.3	14.8	20.8	26.4	12.9	18.5	25.5	33.8	10.4	18.4	24.9	33.2	...	...
Total	113.2	216.0	289.3	379.1	120.6	215.5	293.3	381.5	120.5	220.2	285.5	390.2	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	4.3	8.3	12.6	16.4	4.1	8.1	12.6	16.6	3.9	7.8	12.1	15.9	4.0	8.4
ASIA														
Japan	8.9	19.4	31.1	41.2	12.3	24.3	40.3	54.0	13.6	29.3	43.4	62.3	16.5	34.1
Syrian Arab Republic	3.8	8.7	10.7	13.5	3.3	8.7	11.1	14.2	4.0	11.2	*12.3	14.9	...	...
Total	12.7	28.1	31.8	54.7	15.6	33.0	51.4	68.2	17.6	40.5	55.7	77.2	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	130	252	334	450	140	257	357	466	142	269	353	483	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971	1972											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Can-deal Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.\$/60 lb	1.57	1.69	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.72	2.20	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store, Thunder Bay, export price (Class II)	Can.\$/60 lb	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.80	2.12	2.31	2.34	...
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	26.3	26.6	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.8	27.2	28.8	35.1	40.8	41.8	46.5
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.\$/60 lb	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.72	2.14	2.38	2.45	2.84
European ports: ¹ Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	238	234	230	—	—	230	227	226	239	261	320	—	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.\$/56 lb	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.09	1.19	1.21	1.25	...
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. ...	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	23.8	23.8	23.8	—	—	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price ..	Can.¢/34 lb	64	66	66	68	69	69	69	71	76	84	86	93	...
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentine, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	26.5	27.6	27.2	28.0	29.6	29.6	29.7	31.8	31.6	—	—	—	—
U.S.No. 3 yellow,c.i.f.Liverpool		24.9	24.7	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.9	24.3	25.8	26.1	28.2	30.5	30.4	38.8
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	26.4	26.3	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.7	24.0	26.5	27.5	30.0	31.7	33.8	—
Rice ²														
Thailand: White, 5% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	134.0	131.3	129.7	130.4	129.0	132.4	136.0	137.8	161.4	160.8	167.6	175.7	185.7
Sugar ³														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b. Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement): ⁴ in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	5.95	8.25	8.63	8.74	7.29	7.01	6.38	5.58	6.30	7.06	7.42	7.25	...
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	5.78	7.90	8.19	8.40	7.08	6.63	6.33	5.56	6.26	7.07	7.41	7.28	...
	U.S.¢/lb	8.21	8.48	8.40	8.54	8.26	8.14	8.14	8.57	8.71	8.76	8.70	8.40	...
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales: From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	3.58	1.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From the Netherlands		—	1.71	1.65	1.77	2.03	2.10	3.16	5.05	3.52	2.38	2.66	3.22	4.06
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	1.48	1.54	1.35	2.44	1.21	1.22	0.83	—	—	—	—	1.02	1.78
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	392	455	570	551	470	590	489	410	415	616	539	447	...
U.S., Central and South America, tropical pack,f.o.b.port of entry	U.S.\$/40-lb case	2.36	2.50	2.59	2.92	3.23	3.26	3.30	3.15	2.80	3.00	2.94	2.79	2.72
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	12.0	—	10.8	10.0	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	14.5	10.9
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	3.00	2.96	2.98	3.02	3.04	2.82	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	3.56
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/box ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	1.63	1.50	1.61	2.19	1.85	2.21	1.82	1.28
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg ...	Marks/15-kg case	14.8	13.3	14.7	14.4	15.9	17.4	22.2	23.7	28.2	21.8	20.3	18.1	18.3

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

For notes, see end of table.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971	1972											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Grapefruit U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case(40 kg net)	3.30	3.38	4.02	3.90	3.88	3.70	—	—	—	—	5.90	5.38	4.02
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.75	2.16	2.49	—	—
Apples Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	66	68	74	74	71	80	88	106	—	78	79	87	79
Raisins U.K.: Australian Sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	152	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	—	—	124	124	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dates U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York ...	U.S.\$/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...	...
Soybeans U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	53.4	52.1	52.8	55.8	57.4	56.7	56.2	56.8	58.0	59.4	61.8	65.3	66.2
Groundnuts European ports: ¹ Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	97.5	97.8	98.3	97.5	100.8	102.0	—	106.0	108.1	109.0	—	—	138.0
Linseed U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	46.8	47.1	48.0	49.6	50.9	50.2	51.4	57.8	60.6	64.1	73.0	76.4	80.2
Copra European ports: ¹ Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/2 240 lb	156	150	137	142	148	146	140	137	134	138	142	144	163
Olive oil European ports: ¹ Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	304.5	308.5	313.4	325.8	337.5	337.5	337.5	406.7	433.5	435.0	430.0	425.0	430.0
Soybean oil Netherlands: Any origin, ex tank, Rotterdam	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	273.5	259.8	—	—	—	—	—	230.0	—	—	230.2	243.5	235.5
Groundnut oil U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	165.5	166.1	170.2	168.8	170.4	172.1	166.2	168.0	170.2	171.2	171.2	184.8	197.2
Linseed oil U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	75.9	79.4	75.7	74.3	74.4	72.2	72.9	77.9	82.6	85.4	94.4	94.9	100.6
Coconut oil European ports: ¹ Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	123.0	117.8	108.8	110.0	100.0	—	100.0	94.0	—	—	—	101.8	107.0
Palm oil European ports: ⁶ Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	94.0	92.8	73.6	85.0	88.4	88.4	83.0	89.2	91.5	93.5	94.8	94.5	92.5
Groundnut cake U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	45.6	45.5	45.0	45.8	46.9	47.8	48.8	53.0	54.2	59.6	69.8	85.6	109.0
Coffee France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	5.05	5.06	5.04	5.01	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.06	5.18	5.13	5.06	5.04	...
U.S. Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.\$/lb	44.4	44.7	44.4	45.5	46.1	47.2	47.4	55.1	58.9	57.1	55.8	56.1	56.3
Colombian Manizales	U.S.\$/lb	52.4	51.7	50.1	51.7	51.8	53.0	53.6	61.6	63.8	59.7	60.9	61.4	62.7
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.\$/lb	42.7	42.3	41.8	42.1	42.7	43.1	42.9	46.9	46.8	45.9	46.2	46.2	46.6
Cocoa beans European ports: ¹ Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	192	209	213	224	225	240	247	274	285	305	312	308	324
U.S.: Spot, New York Bahia	U.S.\$/lb	22.2	25.0	25.8	27.2	27.4	29.4	29.7	31.9	34.5	35.6	35.9	35.2	...
Ghana	U.S.\$/lb	23.9	25.8	26.7	28.3	28.6	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.5	36.7	38.0	37.3	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971	1972											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price, ⁷ Colombo	Rupees/kg	4.07	4.21	4.68	5.02	4.62	4.47	4.08	4.16	4.36	5.01	4.36	4.11	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price, ⁷ Calcutta	Rupees/kg	5.75	5.93	5.71	5.45	5.97	6.97	7.76	7.82	6.73	5.94	6.15	5.94	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.\$/lb	46.7	48.5	49.2	49.0	48.9	50.5	48.6	48.0	51.2	53.8	54.0	...	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.\$/lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.0	86.4	87.4	82.8	73.1	...
	U.S.\$/lb	56.0	56.4	55.9	55.7	54.1	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.1	54.1	54.2	53.4	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling 1 ¹ / ₁₆ inch	U.S.\$/lb	39.2	41.4	41.7	40.2	37.6	36.9	35.2	34.1	32.7	31.5	32.6	36.5	38.6
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.\$/lb	63.6	65.7	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.1	65.7	67.9	64.5	62.4	62.8	63.8
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	31.5	32.0	32.2	32.8	34.2	32.8	34.2	35.2	35.5	35.5	34.0	...	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	^a 155.6	^a 151.9	^a 146.6	^a 141.8	^a 139.5	^a 142.0	^a 142.0	^a 142.0	^a 142.0	...
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	69.0	78.0	80.2	82.5	84.6	102.8	105.2	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.0	116.0	...
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.\$/lb	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.50	ⁿ 9.86	ⁿ 10.36	ⁿ 10.50	...	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24- 28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	130.0	130.0	132.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard viscose staple, 1 ¹ / ₂ denier, bright or bleached, 17 ¹ / ₁₆ staple	U.S.\$/lb	30.5	30.9	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.9	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.4	30.7	30.6
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry- combed basis: 64's	New pence/kg	74	79	86	87	93	97	108	ⁿ 106	119	133	182	172	...
50's		50	57	62	65	67	69	69	73	84	102	124	113	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston ..	U.S.\$/lb	55.7	59.2	69.0	71.3	—	—	80.0	80.0	82.2	82.5	82.5	108.7	113.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	S.\$/1 000 kg	898	891	884	873	864	929	921	914	894	868	1015	...	...
No. 3 R.S.S.		ⁿ 848	ⁿ 865	ⁿ 849	ⁿ 832	ⁿ 821	ⁿ 847	ⁿ 851	ⁿ 850	ⁿ 820	ⁿ 811	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chill- ed, Smithfield Market, Lon- don	New pence/lb	35.0	41.0	40.4	40.6	40.9	43.4	52.8	51.0	51.2	46.3	42.2	...	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, live weight	Kroner/kg	4.44	4.67	4.78	4.90	5.11	5.31	6.36	6.14	6.26	6.15	6.02	5.84	...
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, Grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London ..	New pence/lb	14.5	14.9	14.0	14.4	14.8	16.3	20.8	19.6	20.8	20.0	18.7	...	...
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Ex- change	£/2 240 lb	415	400	381	375	380	391	410	395	419	445	445	457	500
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.\$/lb	6.78	6.88	6.36	6.84	7.31	7.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	96.6	96.4	107.0	97.0	99.0	98.5	95.0	100.1	101.2	103.5	110.8	114.8	...

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

For notes, see end of table.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance
(continued)Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1971	1972											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, heavy ox, c. and f. at ports ..	New pence/kg	...	24.6	25.6	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb and upward, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	16.5	18.0	19.0	26.0	26.0	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	33.5	43.5	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.2	28.5	28.5	27.2	25.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
New Zealand, finest		26.5	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	25.3	23.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	22.0	22.6	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative ⁹	Kroner/kg	4.18	3.95	3.85	4.08	4.08	3.81	3.70	3.38	3.40	3.90	4.00	4.02	...
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	253	195	193	204	190	181	161	153	174	172	183	192	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	161.4	170.6	137.5	...	...	141.4	131.1	142.6	...	...	...	...	...
Haddock		156.9	169.9	145.4	...	...	135.1	138.8	134.3	...	...	...	...	...
Plaice		185.9	159.5	131.0	...	...	173.7	187.3	198.0	...	...	...	...	...
Herrings		25.2	27.3	67.8	...	...	162.8	70.0	53.0	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	35.0	35.0	34.5	...	...	...	...	43.5	46.0	47.2	48.2	...	...
Boston Shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	179.6	193.0	206.2	...	...	...	...	193.2	176.8	178.0	172.0	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case ¹⁰	16.8	16.8	16.8	...	...	...	...	16.8	17.3	17.2	17.1	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case ¹¹	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.6
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/2 000 lb	168	169	170	...	...	...	...	178	188	195	214	...	...
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam ..	U.S.\$/1 000 kg	184.0	167.2	152.5	148.4	160.5	173.8	175.0	174.2	185.4	197.5	...	...	212
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	...	...	...	...	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.\$/1 000 board feet	114.6	118.0	120.3	122.3	123.2	...	123.1	123.6	125.6	130.6	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	168.4	166.7	166.7	168.0	167.7	167.4	165.0	165.0	164.7	164.2	...	...	...
Sweden: 2 1/2" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	330	329	329	331	333	335	340	341	343	375	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)Tableau 10. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(fin)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1971	1972											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard U.S.\$/1 000 board feet	115.0	116.4	116.2	114.5	119.3	115.0	115.7	115.7	114.3	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill		130.2	135.0	135.3	135.7	137.4	141.6	143.6	149.3	149.7	...	150.7	...	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. \$/2 000 lb New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	159.3	160.5	160.9	160.2	158.5	...	155.1	156.1	155.9	155.9	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value		546	579	559	561	581	549	513	543	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sul- phite, average export value ..	Kronor/1 000 kg	1 055	1 018	999	999	978	978	948	964	975	960	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. \$/2 000 lb New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	143.7	137.2	141.6	140.9	140.3	139.1	139.0	138.2	138.0	138.0	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value ..		555	549	572	567	564	585	542	567	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	70.8	73.8	73.7	73.4	75.3	73.1	74.4	72.8	75.6	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	683	699	690	708	711	728	720	719	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commod- ities in international trade (1963 = 100) ¹²														
Commodities of agricultural origin		116		121			125			130			...	
Food		121		126			128			135			...	
Nonfood		109		113			120			124			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	3.80	3.78	3.75	3.75	3.74	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.84	3.90	4.35	4.50	4.50
From St. Lawrence		3.50	3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Northern Range		3.65	3.62	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.71	3.75	4.12	4.25	4.25
U.K.: Time charter: ¹³ Index numbers (1968 = 100)		82		81			90			87			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 24%, bulk, 10- 200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	239	241	243	250	252	253	254	254	251	¹⁴ 252	¹⁴ 253	...	...
Superphosphate: U. K.: 19%, 6- ton lots, London ¹⁵	£/2 240 lb	14.63	¹⁶ 14.63	¹⁶ 14.63	¹⁶ 15.13	¹⁶ 15.13	¹⁶ 17.79	¹⁶ 17.79	¹⁶ 17.79	¹⁶ 17.79	¹⁶ 17.79	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 40%, bulk, 10- 200 quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	138	¹⁷ 176	¹⁷ 178	¹⁷ 180	¹⁷ 180	¹⁷ 170	¹⁷ 168	¹⁷ 170	¹⁷ 171	¹⁷ 174	¹⁷ 176	...	...

n = Nominal p = Provisional.

n = Nominal p = Provisoire.

¹ Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles.
² The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Sri Lanka under bilateral trade agreements has been £36.0 per 2 240 lb f.o.b. Burma ports since August 1970. The basic quality is Ngasein, 42% broken, parboiled. — ³ The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96% f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was £43.5 per long ton in 1971 and is £50.0 per long ton in 1972. Additional special payments to less developed producing members (all except Australia) varying inversely with the world price of sugar were set at an amount between £1.5 and £4.0 per long ton in 1971, while for 1972 they vary from £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton. — ⁴ Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. — ⁵ The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. — ⁶ United Kingdom/continent. — ⁷ Exclusive of export duty and excise. — ⁸ Raw, Bangladesh white C, c.i.f. U.K. — ⁹ Including supplement. — ¹⁰ 100 3½-oz cans per case. — ¹¹ 48 6½-oz cans per case. — ¹² Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. — ¹³ Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. — ¹⁴ 26%. — ¹⁵ Net of subsidies paid to farmers. — ¹⁶ 19%, 10-ton lots, ex depot. — ¹⁷ 50%.

¹ Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. — ² Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Sri Lanka en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £36,0 les 2 240 lb f.o.b. ports birmanais depuis août 1970. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein, 42% de brisures, étuvé. — ³ Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96%, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) était de £43,5 la tonne longue en 1971 et est de £50,0 la tonne longue en 1972. Les paiements additionnels spéciaux reçus par les pays membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), variant en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre et fixés entre £1,5 et £4,0 par tonne longue en 1971, sont fixés entre £7,0 et £11,0 par tonne longue en 1972. — ⁴ Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. — ⁵ Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. — ⁶ Royaume-Uni/Continent. — ⁷ Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. — ⁸ Brute, « Bangladesh White C », c.a.f. ports du Royaume-Uni. — ⁹ Y compris supplément. — ¹⁰ Caisse de 100 boîtes de 3½ oz. — ¹¹ Caisse de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — ¹² Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. — ¹³ Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. — ¹⁴ 26%. — ¹⁵ Non compris les subventions aux exploitants. — ¹⁶ 19%, lots de 10 tonnes, en entrepôt. — ¹⁷ 50%.

Tableau 11. - Lait liquide: Prix dans certains pays

Table 11. - Fluid milk: Prices in selected countries

Season — Campagne	Producer prices — Prix à la production									
	Canada		Denmark	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy		Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States
	I	II			I	II				
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IV-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Dollars/100 lb		Kroner/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	1 000 Lire/hl		Guilders/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	New pence/ gallon	Dollars/ 100 lb
1967	3.76	5.80	44.0	39.2	8.13	5.36	34.2	58.4	17.08	5.02
1968	3.84	6.02	42.7	38.6	7.85	5.78	34.4	60.8	16.67	5.24
1969	3.95	6.33	44.7	38.0	8.00	6.85	34.6	61.2	16.67	5.49
1970	4.05	6.41	48.7	38.3	8.75	7.26	35.0	64.4	17.60	5.71
1971	4.42	6.59	53.2	42.0	9.79	8.34	39.0	75.6	19.63	5.87
1971 VI	3.98	6.10	49.8	38.4	9.54	8.09	37.1	63.2	15.40	5.51
VII	4.03	6.05	49.8	38.7	9.62	8.16	37.5	73.3	17.60	5.62
VIII	4.19	6.10	52.0	39.5	9.82	8.41	38.4	85.6	19.50	5.75
IX	4.41	6.35	58.7	41.0	9.88	8.43	40.1	87.7	21.10	5.98
X	4.56	6.39	59.0	42.2	9.91	8.51	40.4	88.8	21.40	6.09
XI	4.78	6.44	59.4	43.7	...	8.62	41.6	91.2	22.20	6.18
XII	4.93	6.42	61.1	44.2	...	8.78	42.1	88.0	22.20	6.18
1972 I	4.90	6.44	61.1	42.9	...	9.04	41.8	87.0	22.20	6.13
II	4.87	6.45	61.1	42.5	...	9.04	41.1	82.8	22.60	6.10
III	4.81	6.45	61.1	42.0	...	9.06	42.3	78.0	22.10	6.01
IV	4.72	6.47	60.1	41.3	...	8.00	...	77.4	20.90	5.84
V	4.58	6.45	58.0	40.7	...	9.02	...	76.4	16.90	5.76
VI	4.52	6.43	58.0	41.1	...	9.02	...	76.3	16.80	5.66
VII	4.51	6.42	54.7	41.7	...	8.99	...	76.7	18.40	5.78
VIII	4.59	6.46	...	...	10.39	9.18	...	90.9	20.20	6.01
IX	...	...	...	...	...	9.30	...	91.7	21.80	6.23
X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.90	6.42
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.48
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in U.S. dollars/hl — Prix en dollars U.S./hl									
1967	7.90	12.19	6.51	10.10	13.00	8.58	9.73	11.64	10.18	11.40
1968	8.07	12.65	5.87	9.95	12.56	9.25	9.80	12.12	8.80	11.90
1969	8.30	13.32	6.14	10.42	12.80	10.95	9.86	12.19	8.80	12.47
1970	8.77	13.88	6.69	10.86	14.00	11.61	9.97	12.84	9.29	12.97
1971	9.92	14.79	7.36	13.08	15.67	13.43	11.90	15.16	10.55	13.34
1971 VI	8.81	13.50	6.85	11.32	15.26	12.94	10.73	12.60	8.13	12.52
VII	8.97	13.46	6.85	11.53	15.39	13.06	10.90	14.61	9.29	12.77
VIII	9.36	13.63	7.15	11.99	15.71	13.45	11.49	17.06	10.52	13.06
IX	9.90	14.26	8.07	12.74	15.81	13.52	12.26	17.48	11.53	13.59
X	10.30	14.43	8.12	13.04	15.85	13.61	12.45	17.70	11.73	13.84
XI	10.79	14.54	8.16	13.62	...	13.80	12.96	18.18	12.18	14.04
XII	11.15	14.51	9.03	13.94	...	15.10	13.39	18.85	12.47	14.04
1972 I	11.04	14.51	9.03	13.73	...	15.54	13.28	18.64	12.73	13.93
II	11.12	14.60	9.03	13.60	...	15.54	13.06	17.74	12.95	13.86
III	10.93	14.66	9.03	13.44	...	15.59	13.43	16.71	12.67	13.65
IV	10.78	14.77	8.88	13.21	...	13.76	...	16.58	11.98	13.27
V	10.58	14.90	8.57	13.02	...	15.51	...	16.37	9.69	13.09
VI	10.39	14.79	8.57	13.15	...	15.51	...	16.34	9.61	12.86
VII	10.39	14.79	8.08	13.34	...	15.46	...	16.43	9.92	13.13
VIII	10.58	14.89	...	...	17.87	15.79	...	19.47	10.88	13.65
IX	...	...	...	...	...	15.99	...	19.64	11.74	14.15
X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.80	14.59
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.72

Producer prices

Canada: I - Combined sales of milk, cream, and farm butter (all in terms of milk) average producer price. II - Milk sold for fluid use, average producer price. — Denmark: Whole milk, 3.65 percent butterfat content, for all types of utilization, average producer price, including subsidies. — Germany, Fed. Rep. of.: Whole milk, average producer price, including a quality premium of 1.7 pfennig in 1967/68 and of 0.1 pfennig in 1968/69; from January 1968, excluding the value added tax. — Italy: I - Cow's milk for fluid use, producer price, Milan. II - Cow's milk for industrial use, producer price, Treviso. — Netherlands: Whole, average producer price, from January 1969, including a value added tax of 4%. — Sweden: Average producer price for milk of 4% butterfat content; includes extra payments for milk from tuberculin-tested herds, but excludes dividends. — United Kingdom: Whole milk, average producer price in England and Wales, including quality premiums, level delivery bonuses and Exchequer payments. — United States: Whole milk, delivered to plants and dealers, average producer price.

Prix à la production

Canada: I - Ventes totales de lait, crème et beurre de ferme (le tout exprimé en équivalent de lait), prix moyen à la production. II - Lait pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix moyen à la production. — Danemark: Lait entier, contenant 3,65 pour cent de matière grasse, pour tous usages, prix moyen à la production y compris les subventions. — Allemagne, Rép. féd. d.: Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, y compris prime à la qualité de 1,7 pfennig en 1967/68 et de 0,1 pfennig en 1968/69; depuis janvier 1968, non compris la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée. — Italie: I - Lait de vache pour consommation à l'état liquide, prix à la production, Milan. II - Lait de vache pour transformation industrielle, prix à la production, Trévise. — Pays-Bas: Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, depuis janvier 1969, y compris une taxe de 4% sur la valeur ajoutée. — Suède: Prix moyen à la production pour le lait contenant 4 pour cent de matière grasse; y compris les paiements supplémentaires pour le lait provenant de troupeaux tuberculés, mais non compris les dividendes. — Royaume-Uni: Lait entier, prix moyen à la production, arrêté par l'office de commercialisation, en Angleterre et au pays de Galles, y compris les primes de qualité, les primes pour livraisons égalisées pendant toute l'année et les paiements de l'Echiquier. — Etats-Unis: Lait entier, livré aux laitiers et aux revendeurs, prix moyen à la production.

Table 12. - Butter: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 12. - Beurre: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	Producer prices — Prix à la production							Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					Import prices — Prix à l'importa- tion
	Australia	Belgium	Den- mark	Ireland	Nether- lands	Sweden	Switzer- land	Canada	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom	United States	United Kingdom
	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Dollars/ 112 lb	Francs/ kg	Kroner/ 100 kg	£/ 112 lb	Guilders/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	Francs/ kg	Cents/ lb	Francs/ kg	Marks/ 100 kg	£/ 112 lb	Cents/ lb	£/ 112 lb
1967	45.8	97.4	737	22.82	570	579	12.77	65.3	8.85	684	15.00	66.7	18.65
1968	144.8	93.9	731	22.82	610	655	12.71	66.7	9.57	666	15.00	66.9	17.93
1969	143.6	88.0	754	22.82	607	695	12.71	68.1	9.70	666	15.00	67.6	17.82
1970	143.4	88.5	845	22.82	616	702	12.71	67.8	10.48	636	15.53	69.4	19.14
1971	...	89.2	940	23.89	638	730	12.71	68.4	11.40	663	21.59	68.4	25.23
1971 VI	47.6	89.6	900	22.82	643	710	12.71	67.1	11.56	663	21.75	69.8	26.20
VII	48.2	89.8	900	22.82	643	750	12.71	67.4	11.55	669	23.00	67.8	26.20
VIII	48.2	89.8	938	22.82	643	750	12.71	67.6	11.64	674	23.10	67.8	26.42
IX	48.2	89.9	1 018	22.82	643	750	12.71	70.8	11.71	678	24.00	68.1	27.32
X	48.2	90.0	1 025	22.82	643	750	12.71	70.8	11.70	678	25.00	68.0	28.52
XI	48.2	90.0	1 033	22.82	643	750	12.71	70.8	11.64	678	26.50	67.9	29.67
XII	48.2	90.0	1 075	35.62	644	750	12.71	70.9	11.60	678	26.50	67.9	29.92
1972 I	48.2	89.8	1 075	35.62	643	750	12.71	70.9	11.71	674	27.12	67.8	29.92
II	48.2	89.7	1 075	35.62	641	750	12.71	70.9	11.73	671	27.50	67.8	29.92
III	48.2	89.7	1 075	35.62	642	750	12.71	70.9	11.66	663	27.50	67.8	29.92
IV	48.2	89.9	1 049	35.62	648	750	12.71	70.8	11.67	663	27.50	67.8	28.52
V	48.2	89.9	1 000	35.62	648	750	12.71	70.8	11.64	658	27.50	67.7	28.52
VI	48.2	90.0	1 000	35.62	648	750	12.71	70.4	11.66	658	25.30	67.7	27.21
VII	48.2	90.0	921	35.62	648	750	...	70.4	11.66	658	23.70	67.8	25.26
VIII	...	90.4	...	...	650	750	...	70.8	11.67	662	21.50	69.5	23.50
IX	...	...	...	...	667	750	...	70.8	11.81	678	21.50	70.2	23.46
X	...	...	...	...	670	750	...	70.8	12.00	676	21.50	69.4	23.50
XI	...	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	...	674	21.50	...	23.50
Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1967	1.01	1.95	1.00	1.24	1.57	1.12	2.95	1.33	1.79	1.71	0.81	1.47	1.01
1968	1.09	1.88	0.97	1.08	1.69	1.27	2.95	1.36	1.94	1.66	0.71	1.47	0.85
1969	1.06	1.76	1.01	1.08	1.68	1.34	2.94	1.39	1.88	1.69	0.71	1.49	0.84
1970	1.06	1.77	1.13	1.08	1.70	1.36	2.95	1.43	1.89	1.74	0.73	1.53	0.90
1971	...	1.80	1.26	1.14	1.83	1.42	3.10	1.49	2.07	1.91	1.04	1.51	1.21
1971 VI	1.05	1.79	1.20	1.08	1.80	1.37	3.10	1.44	2.08	1.80	1.03	1.54	1.24
VII	1.06	1.80	1.20	1.08	1.81	1.45	3.11	1.46	2.08	1.93	1.09	1.49	1.24
VIII	1.06	1.80	1.25	1.08	1.87	1.45	3.19	1.47	2.10	1.98	1.12	1.49	1.28
IX	1.06	1.80	1.36	1.08	1.91	1.45	3.22	1.55	2.11	2.04	1.17	1.50	1.34
X	1.06	1.80	1.37	1.08	1.92	1.45	3.19	1.56	2.11	2.03	1.23	1.50	1.40
XI	1.06	1.80	1.38	1.08	1.94	1.45	3.22	1.56	2.10	2.05	1.30	1.50	1.46
XII	1.15	2.01	1.54	1.83	1.98	1.56	3.25	1.56	2.27	2.10	1.36	1.50	1.53
1972 I	1.15	2.00	1.54	1.83	1.98	1.56	3.28	1.55	2.29	2.09	1.39	1.49	1.53
II	1.15	2.00	1.54	1.83	1.98	1.56	3.28	1.56	2.29	2.08	1.41	1.49	1.53
III	1.15	2.00	1.54	1.83	1.98	1.56	3.31	1.57	2.28	2.06	1.41	1.49	1.50
IV	1.15	2.01	1.50	1.83	2.00	1.56	3.29	1.57	2.28	2.06	1.41	1.49	1.46
V	1.15	2.01	1.43	1.83	2.00	1.56	3.31	1.59	2.28	2.04	1.41	1.49	1.46
VI	1.15	2.01	1.43	1.82	2.00	1.56	3.37	1.58	2.28	2.04	1.29	1.49	1.39
VII	1.15	2.01	1.32	1.72	2.00	1.56	...	1.58	2.28	2.04	1.14	1.49	1.22
VIII	...	2.02	...	...	2.00	1.56	...	1.59	2.28	2.05	1.04	1.53	1.13
IX	...	...	...	...	2.06	1.56	...	1.59	2.31	2.10	1.04	1.55	1.13
X	...	...	...	...	2.06	1.56	...	1.59	2.35	2.10	1.04	1.53	1.13
XI	...	...	...	...	2.06	...	...	...	...	2.09	1.04	...	1.13

1 From July 1967, interim payment.

1 Depuis juillet 1967, paiement intérimaire.

Producer prices

Australia: Average returns to manufacturers for all types of sales (local, inter-state, and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies. — **Belgium:** Dairy price of the "Commission des mercures de beurre". — **Denmark:** Average producer price fixed by the Danish Butter Export Commission. — **Ireland:** Net returns to dairies, wholesale lots. — **Netherlands:** Average price paid by wholesalers; from January 1969, excluding a value added tax of 4%. — **Sweden:** Salted "Rune" brand, only, official bulk selling price, f.o.b. dairy. — **Switzerland:** Centrifugal, first quality, producer price guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union.

Wholesale prices

Canada: First grade creamery prints, wholesale price exclusive of subsidies, Montreal. — **France:** Wholesale price, including tax, Paris; through March 1970, creamery from Normandy and pasteurized of all origins; from June 1970, creamery and pasteurized, in bulk. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Domestic, dairies' selling price, Cologne Exchange. — **United Kingdom:** New Zealand, finest, salted, ex store, London. — **United States:** Grade A, 92, score, wholesale price, Chicago.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Danish, salted, London; through June 1971, ex quay; from July 1971, ex store.

Prix à la production

Australie: Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes (locales, entre Etats, à l'étranger), y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. — **Belgique:** Beurre de beurrierie, prix de la Commission des mercures de beurre. — **Danemark:** Prix moyen à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de beurre. — **Irlande:** Rentrées nettes des beurrieres pour la vente en gros. — **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen payé par les grossistes, depuis janvier 1969, non compris une taxe de 4% sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Suède:** Beurre salé, marque « Rune » seulement, prix officiel de vente, en vrac, f.o.b. beurrierie. — **Suisse:** Beurre centrifugé, premier choix, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait.

Prix de gros

Canada: Beurre de beurrierie de première qualité, en pains, prix de gros à Montréal, non compris les primes. — **France:** Prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris; jusqu'à fin mars 1970, laitier et pasteurisé, toutes provenances; à partir de juin 1970, laitier et pasteurisé, en vrac. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d.:** Production intérieure, prix de vente laitier, bourse de Cologne. — **Royaume-Uni:** Beurre de Nouvelle-Zélande, salé, première qualité, en entrepôt, Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** Qualité A, 92 points, prix de gros, Chicago.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Beurre danois, salé, Londres; jusqu'à fin juin 1971, à quai; depuis juillet 1971, en entrepôt.

Table 13. - Cheese: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 13. - Fromage: Prix dans certains pays

Season — Campagne	Producer prices — Prix à la production							Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					
	Australia	Denmark	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy		Netherlands	Switzerland	Argentina	Canada	France	United Kingdom		United States
				I	II						I	II	
Year and month — Année et mois	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII	IX-VIII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Dollars/ 112 lb	Kroner/ kg	Marks/ 100 kg	1000 Lire/ 100 kg	Guilders/ 100 kg	Francs/ 100 kg	New Pesos/ kg	Cents/ lb	Francs/ kg		£/112 lb	Cents/ lb	
1967	27.4	3.85	484	143.0	114.8	316	585	1.97	60.3	5.53	14.85	12.80	52.1
1968	27.6	3.70	489	125.8	115.5	322	608	2.72	62.0	5.83	14.95	11.74	54.6
1969	26.6	3.98	519	159.6	134.7	339	615	2.35	62.6	6.13	14.97	11.30	60.3
1970	25.7	4.33	536	197.8	155.0	339	621	4.21	68.3	7.23	15.65	14.02	65.1
1971	...	5.07	547	225.6	171.2	371	683	4.30	80.6	7.72	19.47	17.24	67.1
1971 VI	29.7	4.97	555	215.0	170.0	365	700	4.85	75.0	7.64	18.50	15.80	67.8
1971 VII	31.9	5.00	555	250.0	175.0	365	700	3.85	79.0	7.68	19.50	16.47	67.3
1971 VIII	31.9	5.00	554	209.0	180.0	370	700	4.10	82.0	7.74	20.25	16.90	67.0
1971 IX	31.9	5.56	550	215.0	180.0	380	700	4.00	86.0	7.72	21.25	19.18	66.9
1971 X	31.9	5.60	546	220.0	180.0	390	700	4.00	86.0	7.84	22.25	20.05	66.9
1971 XI	31.9	5.64	552	222.5	180.0	397	700	4.00	94.0	8.07	24.00	21.72	66.9
1971 XII	31.9	5.85	555	221.0	180.0	397	700	4.60	95.0	8.34	25.25	22.05	67.6
1972 I	31.9	5.85	555	220.5	180.0	397	700	4.85	95.0	8.44	26.05	22.65	68.4
1972 II	31.9	5.85	556	221.7	180.0	392	700	6.00	95.0	8.48	27.25	24.05	70.7
1972 III	31.9	5.85	563	224.5	180.0	387	700	6.00	95.0	8.50	27.25	24.05	72.7
1972 IV	31.9	5.83	570	226.5	180.0	387	700	6.34	95.0	8.51	27.25	24.05	71.9
1972 V	31.9	5.70	570	223.7	180.0	370	747	6.60	96.0	8.52	27.25	24.05	70.2
1972 VI	31.9	5.69	570	236.8	180.0	370	747	6.50	96.0	8.54	27.25	24.05	70.2
1972 VII	31.9	5.45	570	237.5	180.0	370	747	6.80	96.0	8.46	27.25	24.05	70.7
1972 VIII	...	...	570	237.5	180.0	370	747	6.60	96.0	8.46	27.25	24.05	70.9
1972 IX	...	...	570	237.5	180.0	370	...	7.00	96.0	8.46	26.00	24.05	...
1972 X	...	...	570	...	...	...	...	...	96.0	8.72	26.45	24.05	...
1972 XI	...	...	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972 XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1967	60.5	55.2	121.0	228.8	183.6	87.4	135.2	59.2	123.0	112.0	80.4	70.5	114.9
1968	60.8	49.3	122.2	201.2	184.8	89.1	141.0	77.8	126.4	118.1	70.6	55.5	120.4
1969	58.8	53.1	132.0	255.4	215.5	93.6	142.5	67.2	127.7	118.7	70.7	53.4	132.9
1970	56.6	57.7	146.4	316.5	248.0	93.6	143.9	111.0	143.9	130.2	73.9	66.2	143.5
1971	...	68.0	157.6	381.2	278.6	103.5	166.6	96.0	176.0	140.0	92.0	82.2	147.9
1971 VI	65.6	66.3	158.7	344.0	272.0	102.4	170.9	110.2	161.6	137.6	87.4	74.6	149.5
1971 VII	70.4	66.7	160.4	400.0	280.0	102.8	171.3	81.9	171.0	138.3	92.1	77.8	148.4
1971 VIII	70.4	66.7	163.1	334.4	288.0	107.4	175.8	82.0	178.3	139.4	95.7	79.8	147.7
1971 IX	70.4	74.1	165.8	344.0	288.0	112.7	177.2	80.0	187.9	139.0	100.4	90.6	147.5
1971 X	70.4	74.7	163.7	352.0	288.0	116.5	175.5	80.0	189.0	141.2	105.1	94.7	147.5
1971 XI	70.4	75.2	166.8	356.0	288.0	119.8	177.1	80.0	206.5	145.3	113.4	102.6	147.5
1971 XII	76.5	83.8	172.2	380.1	309.5	122.4	178.8	92.0	209.0	163.0	129.5	113.1	149.0
1972 I	76.5	83.8	172.2	379.2	309.5	122.4	180.8	97.0	208.3	165.0	133.6	116.2	150.8
1972 II	76.5	83.8	172.5	381.3	309.5	120.8	180.9	120.0	209.3	165.8	139.8	123.4	155.9
1972 III	76.5	83.8	174.7	386.1	309.5	119.3	182.3	120.0	210.1	166.2	139.8	123.4	160.3
1972 IV	76.5	83.5	176.8	389.5	309.5	119.3	181.3	126.8	211.1	166.4	139.8	123.4	158.5
1972 V	76.5	81.7	176.8	384.7	309.5	114.0	194.3	132.0	215.8	166.5	139.8	123.4	154.8
1972 VI	76.5	81.5	176.8	407.1	309.5	114.0	197.9	130.0	214.8	166.9	137.4	123.1	154.8
1972 VII	76.5	78.1	176.8	408.4	309.5	114.0	198.0	136.0	215.2	165.4	131.4	116.0	155.9
1972 VIII	...	...	176.8	408.4	309.5	114.0	197.7	132.0	215.3	165.4	131.3	115.9	156.3
1972 IX	...	...	176.8	408.4	309.5	114.0	...	140.0	215.3	165.4	125.3	115.9	...
1972 X	...	...	176.8	...	...	...	...	...	215.3	170.5	127.5	115.9	157.8
1972 XI	...	...	176.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972 XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Producer prices

Australia: Average returns to manufacturers, for all types of sales (local, interstate, and overseas), including cold storage charges and government subsidies. — **Denmark:** Full cream, 45 percent fat, producer price, fixed by the Danish Cheese Export Commission. — **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Emmentaler, first quality, 45 percent fat, dairies' standard selling price, Kempton/Allgau; from January 1968, excluding the value added tax. — **Italy:** I - Parmesan, one-year-old, first quality, producer price, Reggio Emilia. II - Sheep's cheese, first class, producer price, Viterbo. — **Netherlands:** Full-cream, factory, average price paid by wholesalers, Leeuwarden; from January 1969, including a value added tax of 4%. — **Switzerland:** Emmentaler, for export, first quality, minimum fat content 45 percent, 60-kg lots, producer price, guaranteed by the Central Milk Producers' Union.

Wholesale prices

Argentina: Full cream, wholesale price, Buenos Aires. — **Canada:** No. 1, white, 30-lb lots, wholesale price, Montreal. — **France:** Eastern Central Emmentaler and St. Paulin, wholesale price, including tax, Paris. — **United Kingdom:** I - English Cheddar white creamery, traditional selected, ex store, London. II - New Zealand, white finest grade, ex store, London; through January 1970, waxed, crated; from September 1970, rindless, 40-lb boxes. — **United States:** American, No. 1, fresh single daisies, wholesale price, Chicago.

Prix à la production

Australie: Rentrées moyennes des fabricants pour tous genres de ventes (locales, entre Etats, à l'étranger), y compris les frais d'entreposage frigorifique et les subventions du gouvernement. — **Danemark:** Fromage à pâte riche, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix à la production fixé par la Commission danoise d'exportation de fromage. — **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Emmentaler de première qualité, 45 pour cent de matière grasse, prix de vente standard des laitiers, Kempton/Allgau; depuis janvier 1968, non compris la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Italie:** I - Parmesan d'un an, première qualité, prix à la production, Reggio d'Emilie. II - Fromage de lait de brebis, premier choix, prix à la production, Viterbo. — **Pays-Bas:** Fromage à pâte riche fabriqué industriellement, prix moyen payé par les grossistes, Leeuwarden; depuis janvier 1969, y compris une taxe de 4% sur la valeur ajoutée. — **Suisse:** Emmentaler d'exportation, premier choix, ayant au moins 45 pour cent de matière grasse, en meules de 60 kg, prix à la production garanti par l'Union centrale des producteurs de lait.

Prix de gros

Argentine: Fromage à pâte riche, prix de gros, Buenos Aires. — **Canada:** Blanc N° 1, meules de 30 lb, prix de gros, Montréal. — **France:** Emmentaler est-central et saint-paulin, prix de gros, taxes comprises, Paris. — **Royaume-Uni:** I - Cheddar anglais, « white creamery », qualité traditionnelle, en entrepôt, Londres. II - Fromage de Nouvelle-Zélande, blanc, qualité supérieure, en entrepôt, Londres; jusqu'à fin janvier 1970, paraffiné, en caisses; à partir de septembre 1970, sans croûte, caisses de 40 lb. — **Etats-Unis:** Fromage « américain » N° 1, frais, en « daisies », prix de gros, Chicago.

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Roots and tubers		Oilseeds and oils		Grain	
Potatoes	1,7/8	Cottonseed and oil	1,4,10	Barley	2
Sweet potatoes and yams	1	Groundnuts and oil	1,4,10	Maize	2
Rubber	5	Linseed and oil	1,4,10	Oats	2
Sugar	2,7/8	Olive oil	1,4,10	Rice	9
Tobacco	6,12	Palm kernels and oil	1,4,10	Rye	2
		Palm oil	1,4,10	Wheat	3,9
		Soybeans and oil	1,4,10		
Vegetables		Roots and tubers		Livestock products	
Tomatoes	12	Potatoes	3,5,7/8	Butter	1
		Sugar	2,5,7/8	Cheese	1
EXTERNAL TRADE		Tobacco	3,9,12	Eggs	7/8
Beverages and beverage crops				Milk	1
Coffee	3,6,9			Wool	5
Tea	3,6,9	PRICES		Meat	
Fibres		Series of international signif-		Bacon	7/8
Cotton	3,9,12	icance	1-12	Beef cattle and beef	6
Fruit		Beverages and beverage crops		Pigs	7/8
Lemons and limes	1,4	Cocoa beans	6	Poultry	7/8
Oranges, tangerines, and clemen-	1,4	Coffee	6	Sheep and lambs	6
tines		Tea	6		
Grain		Fibres		Miscellaneous feedstuffs	10
Barley	2,5,7/8,11	Cotton	5,12	Oilseeds and fats and oils	
Maize	2,5,11	Fibres, miscellaneous	5	Fats and oils	4,10
Oats	2,5,7/8,11			Oilseeds	4,10
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Rye	2,5,7/8,11	Dried fruit	9	Potatoes	9
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